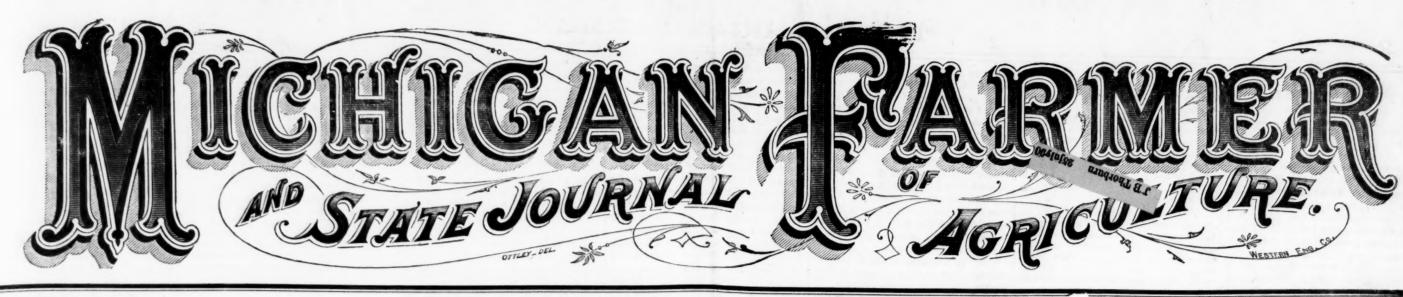
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Agricultural.

GOOD WHEAT YIELDS.

Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station

the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. The following is a brief report of this year's trial of 24 varieties of wheat at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. The wheats were grown side by side under similar conditions, in a compact, dark, naturally drained soil of medium fertility. The fall and spring were alike unfavorable w wheat in this section, and but for rains cop must have been almost a complete In June all the varieties were a acked by rust and the grain plant louse, Aphie arena, and damaged to some extent. Considering the adverse conditions under which the crop has been produced, the good yields strongly emphasize the value means and methods employed, viz.: ound plump seed of standard sorts, drilled a uniform depth in a thoroughly prepared good soil, which is subject to a rotation of crops involving grass and clover. The vields have been carefully calculated to the acre in every case, and are given in he accompanying table in bushels:

Velvet Chaff (1)
Golden Cross (2)
New Monarch (3)
Red Fultz (3)
Ontarlo Wonder
Michigan Amber (3)
Currell's Prolific
Mealy (4)
Improved Rice
Hedge's Prolific
Volcat Character
relvet Chaff (brown smooth)
Egyptian
Fultz
Dietz Longberry
Original Red
Pulcaster
Siblania Terrandal
Sibley's Imperial
Raub's Black Prolific
Wyandotte
German Emperor
Yelvet Chaff (white smooth)
Auropean
Veivet Chaff (white bearded)
Poole
x uoie

verage of two plats. verage of three plats. he same as white smo t of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Veivet Chaff wheat heads the list, in rage yield of the varieties grown at the speriment Station. Two other kinds lowever fall but little behind it. The verage yields per acre of these three Mieties for the last six years are: Velvet haff (brown bearded), 31.2 bushels; Michi-Amber, 29.8 bushels, and Egyptian, bushels.

The Velvet Chaff is a hardy, plump, red heat, having a short straw; and is well fuited to all rich soils that produce a good growth of straw. It is not recommended for light thin soils. The Michigan Amber not an amber wheat at all, but a dark smooth wheat, resembling the Red Iz somewhat. It is hardy and stands well. It will do well on any good wheat and; but on account of its longer straw, is recommended for soils which produce

The Egyptian is a bearded red wheat learly as hardy as those just mentioned; more prolific than either in favorable Pears, but its straw is too long and too weak for rich soils.

The Station has sold its entire supply of lvet Chaff to the Department of Agriculat Washington, but can furnish seed of e Michigan Amber to all who may wish it. arties desiring this variety should see our

vertisement in this paper.

M. M. JORDAN, of East Jordan, Charection: "Wheat and oats are just ready harvest here, and heavier than for four Pears past. Corn is late and of but fair homise. Potatoes bid fair to exceed the ing. and large yield in this section."

THE STATE FAIR.

The Location, Grounds and Buildings-Prospects Favorable for a Fine Exhib!

The permanent location of the State Fair has been for some years a matter of concern to the State Agricultural Society and its friends, and when as late as May of this year its permanent location at Lansing was announced, the society was congratulated by the FARMER as having acted wisely.

If any preferred that its permanent home should be at the metropolis of the State, all agreed that the selection of the capital was a good one, and when the people of the State visit the coming fair, and view the beautiful grounds so generously donated by the citizens of Lansing and the Central Michigan Agricultural Society to the State Society, they too, will congratulate the latter on its good fortune.

These grounds, covering an area of 60 acres, are handsomely located within a mile of the Capitol, and adjoining the Grand Trunk railroad. The soil is dry, and will not become muddy even after heavy rains, the lower portion being well drained.

The upper and front portion of the grounds is a beautiful park, several acres in extent, and the seats and shade will afford visitors to the fair opportunity for rest and social enjoyment. The several exhibition buildings are located in this park, and on the south is the half mile track, which has been widened and improved, making it one of the best tracks in the State. Inside the track there is more shade, the trees being trimmed so as to afford an unobstructed view of the track the whole distance around. Here are posts and rails for hitching teams, where people who choose to drive into the fair, can leave their teams secure, and where they can look after them without any waste of time or inconvenience.

On the east, beginning at the entrance, are the sheds and stabling for live stock, beginning with the pens for sheep, then the cattle stables and swine pens, and south of the horse stalis is a level piece of ground where the Farm Implement department is located. Here is room for a large display without crowding, and convenient to the is the last third of May and in June, the fair is brought by the Grand Trunk for un- scoured wool that those immensely heavy, loading. The Grand Trunk will handle greasy fleeces actually contained. After all cars from other roads billed to the Fair rear entrance, while those from other roads can reach the grounds by street cars, which will run directly from the railroad stations to the front entrance.

When the Central Society turned over the stables sufficient to accommodate a large fair, but the State Society, expecting at the inaugural of its permanent location to hold a larger and better fair than any previous one, began at once to prepare accommodations for it, and have added several large buildings. At the front entrance neat and commodious offices have been erected for the use of the Treasurer and for executive headquarters. A building also with apartments for telegraph, telephone and express, a check room, and an office for an agent of the bureau, orpurpose of procuring entertainment for day. They are determined that no one shall go away for lack of quarters at reasonable prices, as the citizens will open their houses on this occasion and care for all that

To the old main hall, used for the exhibieighty feet, making a great amount of space for these departments.

Near this building the Lansing Music of articles in its line.

Next west of the main hall is pomological is agricultural hall, for the display of grains and vegetables.

There are two large buildings, each forty by eighty-four feet, for the vehicle department. A neat and commodious building for the bee and honey exhibit, stands to the south of agricultural hall and not far from the

grand stand. The old grand stand has been torn down and a substantial and neatly finished struc- a knowledge of their existence. Doubtless ture two hundred feet long and twenty-four feet wide has been erected in its place, with a capacity for one thousand people. From each seat in this stand every part of the track can be plainly seen.

for the latter newly built, six feet square, est quarters for swine we have seen on a fair ground.

To the east of and adjoining the track stalls, commodious and neatly finished. On the farm implement section has been erected a building for the machinery department, 40 by 140 feet, with an annex built by voix Co., writes of crop prospects in that the Lansing Iron and Engine Works for their own exhibit, and where also they will locate an engine to furnish power for the machinery building and also for field shaft-

the center of the grounds, and from this small pipes will convey water to all parts of the grounds.

A great many entries have already been sent in to the secretary and a large amount of special exhibits will be that of the "Michigan Fish Commission," which will make a large and attractive display.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company the section along the line of its road.

The Agricultural College will make a full display in all departments, which will make fair of itself.

The finest and best of Michigan berds and flocks will be represented, the horse stalls will be filled with the best in the State; and as the exhibit is "open to the world" large entries are expected from other States.

Several implement firms will erect buildings of their own in which to display their exhibits.

The beautiful grounds, the inviting shade, the extensive buildings filled with Michigan products and manufactures, will all conduce to the comfort, the pleasure and the instruction of visitors to a degree never before seen at the Michigan State Fair.

We hear from all sides, good wishes for its success this year, and we expect to see the largest display and the biggest crowd that has ever been at a Michigan Fair.

SEE COUNY.

BY OLD GENESEE. NO VIII.

The introduction of pure Merino blood accompanied with high feeding and much pampering, resulted in the production of fleeces of incredible weight. It did not take long for our dealers to determine that the greater part of those wonderful fleeces was composed of something besides wool. these the new stables for horses. South of Then came the system of "docking," which has given rise to more disputes and unkind feeling between buyers and sellers than all other causes combined. It was not strange that there should exist an honest platform where all freight and stock for the difference of opinion as to the amount of Grounds, so that no matter where stock or decided to institute a test, which might betfreight is shipped, it can be unloaded on the | ter determine the amount of shrinkage, and grounds. The Grand Trunk will also stop all at the same time give specialists an optrains carrying passengers for the Fair at the | portunity to vindicate their favorite strains

of blood. After much preliminary arrangement and discussion the result was laid be fore the public in No. 10, Vol. 18 of the MICHIGAN FARMER. Sixty-one fleeces were scoured, being the product of the pringrounds, there were already buildings and cipal wool producing counties of the State. Macomb. Livingston. Washtenaw and Genesee breeders were largely represented. Grand Blane was the only township in the Genesee County to favor the public with its second test. Fourteen fleeces from this one township were scoured, comprising six bucks and eight ewes. The six buck fleeces weighed before scouring 150 lbs. 121/2 ozs. and produced 49 lbs. 15% ozs. of scoured wool. Thus (dispensing with minute fractions), it will be seen that their average weight was 25 pounds in the dirt and grease, ganized by the people of Lansing for the of which one-third part was scoured wool and the other two-thirds waste. The propeople who wish to remain more than one duct of the eight ewes was 131 lbs. 1 oz. in the grease, and 47 lbs. 9 ozs. of scoured wool. This shows that under certain treatment a ewe can be made to carry almost as much oil and waste as a buck. Want of space forbids my copying the full tabulation. All those sheep however were extion of domest'e manufactures, fine arts, hibited by the well known breeders. Geo. W. etc., has been added a wing thirty-two by Stuart, D. P. & H. R. Dewey and J. H. Thompson, all of whom made a specialty of pure Atwood blood. The heaviest buck's fleece of scoured wool of the 61 sheep re-Company has erected for its own use a ported, was an Atwood & Robinson, which building of neat design, for the exhibition from 30 lbs. 6 ozs. gross, produced 11 lbs. scoured wool. The heaviest ewe fleece of scoured wool was a Stickney & Robinson, hall, forty by eighty feet, well lighted. Next | which from 19 lbs. gross weight produced 9 lbs. 51/2 ozs. scoured wool, which for a

> ewe's fleece is a most remarkable record. It must be admitted that our Genesee County breeders were tardy in adopting the system of public shearings. Every one who read the MICHIGAN FARMER knew that Grand Blanc had good sheep, but as far as Atlas and the other twenty odd towns in the county, the public abroad had scarcely owing to the inconvenience of transporting their sheep to other counties, the Grand Blanc breeders had conducted their shearings at their own homes. In the spring of 1887 (date not given) the FARMER reports a shearing at Grand Blanc. It was intended year two Atlas breeders, having no shearozs., 13 lbs. 6 ozs., a total of 46 lbs. 15 ozs. This is the first occasion of Atlas breeders

ever entering into public competition. When the spring of 1888 arrived our those generally raised.

Grand Blanc breeders came out in force on April 21, with their first really public shearing. Fifty sheep were exhibited, and 24 were sheared. The result was highly creditable to all parties concerned. D. P. Dewey space has been applied for. Among the exhibited five bucks and three ewes. None of his bucks were remarkable for heavy fleeces, but the ewes were exceptionally fine, their weights being 18 lbs. 4 ozs., 18 lbs. and 16 lbs. 8 oz. Total 52 lbs. will exhibit in a large tent, products from 12 ozs., average 17 lbs. 9 ozs. But the most remarkable feature of the exhibition was the three ewes exhibited by Hon H. R. Dewey, producing fleeces as follows: 23 lbs. 11 ozs., 19 lbs., 20 lbs. 15 ozs.; total for the three, 63 lbs. 10 ozs., being an average of 21 lbs. 3 ozs. The heaviest buck fleece was from Rip Van Winkle, exhibited by Dewey & Stevens and shearing 30 lbs. 7 ozs. Many other fine fleeces were taken off from stock exhibited by Geo. W. Stuart, E. H. Stone, C. & E. Pettis and O. C. Beals. The result was highly creditable to all parties concerned, and fairly established the reputation of Ganesee as among the foremost sheep breeding counties of the State. While the nonors of this shearing inured exclusively to the town of Grand Blanc in which it was held, there were present some leading breeders from the adjoining town of Atlas; but in conformity to some previous understanding their stock was reserved for the Hadley shearing of the 4th of May. The day came but was inauspicious. Secretary N. B. Blood in his report says, "Rain prevented SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN GENE- a large attendence, but some very fine sheep were shorn." George Goodrich and Charles E. Gale were the only exhibitors from Genesee County. Mr. Gale exhibited three two-year-old ewes, shearing respectively 18 lbs. 4 ozs., 15 lbs. 3 ozs. and 18 lbs. 9 ozs., a total of 52 lbs., being an average of 17 lbs. 5% ozs. He also showed a yearling ewe weighing but 65 lbs., and shearing 14 lbs. less one ounce. But the feature of the day was the shearing of the buck of George Goodrich, producing a fleece of 38 lbs. 4 ozs. The celebrated breeder, Dr. Stone, of Metamora, was his most fermidable competitor. Two bucks shown by him sheared 29 lbs. 4 ozs. and 24 lbs. 7 ozs., thus leaving his best fleece no less than 9 lbs. below that of the Goodrich sheep. No such fleece

of Genesee."

having ever been taken from a Genesee

Messrs. S. B. Cannon & Son, of Washington, Macomb Co., will, the coming week, ship about 100 head of choice Merino sheep to Great Falls, Montana, together with a few Shropshires also bred in this State. The lot-were selected by the Messra Cannon from a number of the best flocks of Macomb Co. The Merinos, all registered, and of a much better quality than those usually selected for shipping, come from the flocks of Ed. Rundell, of Richmond; Lee Chapel and P. Andrews, of Disco; W. H. Harvey and Anderson & St. John, of Utica, with a few of their own breeding. The Cannon flock is of the same breeding as that of Messrs. Chapel and Andrews. These flocks we have known for years, and most of them are prominent at public shearings and fairs every year. It is not likely that a better bred lot of Merinos will go to Montana this season than the one selected by the Messrs Cannon. The Shrops come from the flocks of F. E. Scott & Son, A. Adams and J. W. Salliard. We feel certain Montana sheep men will be pleased with this lot from Michigan. They are all big sheep, well wooled, some of them being heavy shearers, and certainly free from pampering or fitting. We predict they will make a market for more Michigan sheep in Montana when their merits become known to the flock owners of that growing young State.

THE YORKSHIRE HOG.

LAINGSBURG, Aug. 9, 1889 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR. - Is there a registry for the

Yorkshire hog? And what is the origin of he same? Is there any difference between them and the Suffolk hog? Please reply to the above inquiries in the olumns of the FARMER and oblige a reader. H. COLISTER.

We do not know of the existence of register for Yorkshire hogs, although there are enough of them in the country to make

one desirable. There are really two varieties of this breed -the Small and the Lurge Yorkshire. The Yorkshire and the Saffolk are undoubtedly of the same origin, and there is no practica! difference observable between the Small believed that the preed of white hogs known cattle, 400 sheep and 300 swine; the pens as a public shearing, but through some as the Yorkshire is the foundation of all the misapprehension about dates it resulted English breeds of white hogs-the Suffolk, floored with plank, and altogether the neat- that the Messrs. Dewey were the only ex- the Cheshire, the Victoria, etc. The Large hibitors. Three bucks were shorn, the Yorkshire is one of the very largest breeds heaviest of which sheared 26 lbs. 9 ozs. of hogs known, while the Small Yorkshire Seven ewes sheared a total of 109 lbs. 15 is one of the finest boned of all hogs, and are new stables for horses, aggregating 400 | ozs., being a very respectable average of awonderful easy keeper. In fact breeders 15 lbs. 11 ozs. On April 29th of the same have much trouble in preventing them from getting too fat to be useful. Yorkshires are ing at home, exhibited at Hadley, in Lapeer | the great bacon hogs in Cumberland, York-County, with the following result: George shire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Within Goodrich, buck, 34 lbs, 11 ozs.; Charles E. | the last two or three years we understand Gale, three ewes, 18 lbs. 11 ozs., 14 lbs. 14 Canadian farmers have been importing Yorkshire hogs to improve their domesti stock, and furnish packers and curers with a hog better suited for their purpose

A GALA DAY FOR THE FARMERS.

At Sand Lake, Franklin, Lenawee County

A grand picnic was held at the above place. Aug. 7. Seven clubs-Farmers' Social Club, Union Literary and Lyceum, Northern Lenawee Farmers' Club, Farmers' Union, Raisin Farmers' Literary Society, West Franklin Farmers' Club, Macon Grange, and twe or three local Telegraph Companies participated. This is the third annual reunion of the several farmers' clubs, and the Tele graph Companies and Literary Societies

were invited to join them this year. Probably there is no lovelier lake in all our fair State than Sand Lake; the shore and bottom are composed of pure white sand. A fine carriage drive close to the water's edge nearly encircles it, and close beside it the low hills are clothed in forest trees. Perch ed on the hillside we catch glimpses of airy summer cottages in close proximity, through the waving green, for this is Lenawee' Saratoga, and many people of wealth and taste from Adrian and adjacent towns resort here for rest and recreation. The lake is almost perfectly round, and is one of a chain consisting of Evans, Wampler, Stony and Mud. Two hotels adorn its banks. The place chosen on this occasion was Putnam's Landing, where stands a fine two story hotel, built mainly for the accomoda tion of summer boarders.

The day was perfect, neither hot nor cold a day of glorious sunshine, with the gentlest of zephyrs just rippling the water, which early in the morning was like "a sea of glass." People were early astir, and before 9 A. M. the grove was alive with horses and folk, the ladies selecting their tables and beginning their preparations for dinner. A stream of vehicles now came pouring steadily in till late in the afternoon.

The scene viewed from the bluff just back of the hotel-which is here quite precipitous -was very beautiful. Hundreds of small boats were scattered over the lake, while the pretty little steamer Manitou puffed and screeched and was kept busy all day long. To the right a bit of ground, perhaps an acre in area, had been carefully prepared for the base ball clubs, and their bright suits added not a little to the picturesqueness of

the scene. County sheep, this crowns him "Champion After a bountiful dinner a business meeting was held; much necessary work was asserted by English writers that this species gotten through with, and the following officers of rust is capable of no comparative damage, son, President; B. Finch, vice-President; Louis M. Waldron, Secretary; Wesley B. Keyser, Treasurer. The following programme was then called:

> Address by the President, J. T. N. Bow-Song, "The Fire in the Grate,"

Address-J. D. Shull. Song-M. D. Alexander,

Essay-Mrs. Wm. R. Wilson. Song-M. D. Alexander, "Down by the

Poem-S. C. Stacy, editor Tecumseh Her Several of the audience were called out and responded. The address of Mr. Shull was elequent, full of common sense, and befitting the occasion. He spoke as a farmer to farmers. He is the manager of a large estate, but is not afraid or ashamed to do any kind of manual labor with his own hands. The essay and music were good. Mr. Bramble's remarks were an echo of every intelligent farmer's thoughts, and very well expressed indeed. He spoke of the injury our agriculture has suffered and must continue to suffer through trusts and other monied organizations; of the great benefit to the farmer of organization, of the inestimable importance of purifying our polities, and securing honest men of broad, unselfish views to rule the nation and the State: of the growth in power and intelligence which the farmer had made in the last few years, and dwelt on the advisability and necessity of a complete organization of the farmers.

Annual Picnic of Ingham County Farmers.

WILLIAMSTON, Aug. 12, 1889

KISMET

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. On the 9th inst. the Ingham County Pomona Grange and Farmers' Club held their annual picnic in Okemos grove. Not withstanding the unpropitious state of the weather in the morning there was a large attendance. Everybody seemed to be happy and enjoy themselves, and I don't see how it could be otherwise after the hearty welcome accorded them by the Hon. John H. Forster, proprietor of Spring Brook Farm, the home of the Jersey cow and Shropshire sheep. We were rather disappointed in not listening to speech from A. C. Glidden, but we had the pleasure of hearing an address delivered by President Clute, which was very interesting and listened to with much attention. Ther was also a short address made by a lady whose name we did not understand. We also had the pleasure of meeting Professor Johnson and his estimable wife and daughter for the first time, and were favorably im-

After the exercises at the grove all repaired to the farm to view the gentle Jersey and also the beautiful home and surroundings of the genial host. D. J. HARRIS.

Port Huron has fully decided to hold a dis trict fair the first four days in October. Premiums to the amount of three thousand do

WHEAT RUST.

(Concluded from last week) THE WINTERING OF RUST.

"From the results of late observation it ems that in order that there may be an outbreak of rust upon the cereals in the spring, it is not necessary that there be a direct infection through the æcidiospores. It has already been noticed by a German authority that the rust mycelium may pass the winter in the tissues of the host unin-

"In order that I might verify the statenent and determine whether it also holds good with regard to wheat rust in this country, I conducted a series of observations regarding the same throughout the past winter and spring. The notes were taken upon experimental wheat plats, which were seeded at different dates, ranging from the middle of August to late in November upon s field from which rusted wheat had previously been harvested. The early seedings were attacked by the red form almost as soon as up, and continued to rust badly until the middle of October, at which date the disease essentially ceased to attack new plants. showing that conditions were not favorable to further spore germination. Only two of the early plants were attacked—the late eedings remaining free from the fungus during the fall and winter. For a time in the coldest weather the parasites did not produce any new pustules, yet microscopie examination revealed the presence of healthy fungal mycelium within the tissues of the leaves. At the first appearance of the warm weather of March, the rust again produced spores in abundance upon the wheat, which was diseased in the fall, but did not make much showing during the dry weather which followed. Immediately following the first heavy rains, the disease developed rapidly becoming generally distributed.

"At the date of writing, June 22d, in this locality, wheat is just in the milk and the foliage is so badly rusted that with the exception of one or two varieties, it is almost mpossible to find a sound blade in a large field of some forty kinds. The resting spores are now being found in abundance on the under side of the leaves, and from them we know the species to be that of P. rubigovera. Although it has time and again been ret I believe it is the one to which is to ! attributed the preponderance of injury in this country. I am all the more confident of this because of the fact that the wheat was generally rusted here before it was possible under the most favorable circumstances to produce the æsidium P. graminis upon the barberry. None of the Station barberries, excepting such as were artificially infected, bore the acidium at all this season partly due undoubtedly to the excessively dry weather at the time when the infection usually takes place; and even at this date (June 25th) it is almost impossible to find specimens of the summer spores of the red rust, P. graminis. The very early appearance and prevalence of the red rust of Puccinia rubigo-vera is to be attributed in part to the ability of that species to winter its mycelium.

"The rapid spread of rust when it is in the red form is explained in the nature of the spores, which are to be found in inconceivable numbers upon a single affected plant and are able to germinate immediately upon reaching maturity. Although the spores of the red rust are formed most abundantly in the spring and early summer, they are also developed until late in autumn upon various grasses and may be wafted by winds to the young wheat. Volunteer growths of wheat upon old stubble fields furnish good hosts upon which the forma tion of these spores may be continued throughout the summer, and hence should be pastured down or otherwise removed the

same as other weeds. "Notwithstanding the primary fact that the disease always owes its inception to spores which under ordinary circumstances are present in nearly every grain field in quantities sufficient to cause a genera attack, yet there are many conditions which combine to modify the damage that may be done. Without doubt there is much plausibility for the general belief that attacks of rust are spontaneously induced by certain atmospheric conditions. Though the disease is primarily due to the action of a fungus yet it cannot be denied that certain con litions of humidity and temperature are necessary to the full development of the disease. Other modifying conditions often prevail, however, which may be partially or wholly controlled. "Winter wheat sown upon stubble fields

from which a crop of wheat or other of the small grains have just been taken, is par ticularly liable to an autumn attack from Puccinia rubigo-vera, the species one stage of which continues to live in the tissues of the wheat throughout the winter. The resting spores of rust remain upon the straw and stubble after harvest, and in order to effectively get rid of them the field should be burned over and the old straw should be either burned or so thoroughly mixed with barn-yard manures as to be completely rot ted, the heat engendered in the latter process being generally sufficient to destroy the germinating power of the spores. Ordinary decay of the straw is of no avail-indeed it is rather an aid to the distribution of the disease, as the spores are thereby freed to be blown about by the winds. This destruction

of rusted straw should be accomplished at latest by about the first of April, at which date the resting spores begin to germinate, and the sporidia then propagate the disease. " Varieties: Of the ability of different

varieties to resist the action of rust little can be said. Certain it is that there is a slight prejudice in favor of the red wheats, 'for which, perhaps, there is some ground. The white wheats as a rule produce a softer and more succulent straw, which is more favorable to the growth of the parasite. The large Station experiment field with its numerous plats of varieties, under essentially the same conditions, gave good chance for the consideration of this question. While it can not be said that any variety is rust proof, yet it is quite evident that a difference exists. There are some few upon which it seems exceedingly difficult for the disease to gain a working hold. Among such were noted three varieties : Fulcaster, Egyptian and Dietz Longberry. These are all what would be termed hardy, stiff-strawed wheats, having smooth, fibrous leaves. The Dietz Longberry, though it was in a long strip of only one seeder-width between two varieties which by the 10th of June were very badly rusted, yet remained comparatively free from rust until June 20th, when it was too far advanced to be greatly injured. The Velvet Chaff of all the varieties noted is the one most susceptible to the attack and des-

tructive work of the parasite. " Drainage: Though it can not be said that wheat rust is always less effective upon well drained soil, yet usually such is the fact, and it is a matter of note that low. marshy lands are especially conducive to its development. In dry seasons, when high land wheats are free from the pest or not perceptibly injured by it, it will be found that low wet spots furnish the means for its continued development—the evaporation from the saturated soil being sufficient to furnish the moisture upon the leaves essential for the germination of the spores.

" Soil: There are yet cases in the rusting of wheat for which no theory regarding differences in location, variety, drainage or humidity of the atmosphere can wholly account. One such element in the problem is perhaps to be looked for in the proportion of chemical constituents in the soil causing differences in the quality of the plant growth.

"It is a matter of common note that soils rich in organic plant foods, such as lowlying loams, are quite liable to produce quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers are used much has been said as to the liability of the crop to rust upon fields to which such manures have been applied. Such observations go to confirm the common belief that soils excessively rich in nitrogen, either natural or applied, produce wheat easily attacked by rust. Dr. Voelecker, after a course of care fully conducted soil analyses bearing directly upon this subject, writes: 'I have a very strong conviction that an excess of nitrogenous food in the soil renders wheat liable to the attacks of mildew (rust). These ideas also accord with the belief among many of our farmers that wheat after clover is very easily affected—the clover possessing the well-known ability of so placing the nitrogen of the soil that it is more available

to the wheat crop." A preliminary test was made to determine whether the wheat plants most susceptible to rust possess a higher proportion of nitrogen in the dry matter than those less easily diseased. Four similar samples of three different wheats, grown on the same soil and under similar conditions, were analyzed and the per cent. of nitrogen ascertained. Prof. Bolley, who has charge of the investigation. says that though the test was too limited to base argument upon, yet the results obtained

bear out the theory. He adds, in conclusion:

"The opinion regarding the action of nitrogen upon the wheat is based upon the common observation that the crop grown upon soils bearing an excess of nitrogen rusts easily, and upon the known effect of that element upon the ordinary development of a plant. By an excess is here not meant as found by a comparison of the percentage in different soils, but as determined by the proportion of nitrogen as compared with the quantity of the serviceable mineral elements of a particular soil. The general effect of a disproportion in favor of the nitrogenous element is to produce an unnecessary luxariance of straw. That the growth is heavy and of a dark green color does not argue a healthy, hardy plant. Indeed, such growths seldom fill well, even though they remain free from disease. Besides the fact that such straw is weak and liable to krinkle and fall, the tissues are soft and succulent and less able to oppose the entrance and disorganzation of their structure by the parasite. It seems not unlikely that the mere presence of a greater proportion of nitrogenous matter within the plant tends to a more profuse development of the fungus. In soils bearing a high percentage of available nitrogen the ripening of the grain is retarded, so that in the case of cold, wet weather just at the time when the grain should be rapidly filling, the evils are greatly enhanced by the parasite being allowed time to complete its development. In such cases a liberal application of phosphoric acid, a fertilizer which in point of time greatly facilitates the ripening of wheat, would be highly beneficial

Clinton County farmers have grown tired of "putting up" for hedges which are no good, in their opinion, and talk of organizing a fight against the company whose principal business seems to be to collect assessm



TROTTING AT THE STATE FAIR.

The State Agricultural Society have prepared a special speed list for trotters, to be competed for on Wednesday and Thursday of State Fair week. On Wednesday the 2:40 class will be trotted for. The purse is \$300, divided as follows: 1st, \$150; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$50. On Thursday the three-minute and 2:25 classes will compete. The purses are of the same amount and divided in the same manner as in the 2:40 class. The entries for these purses will close Saturday, August 31, at 11 P. M. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse; five per cent must accompany nominations, addressed to J. C. Sterling, Secretary; balance to be paid at or before S P. M., the day previous to starting. Five entries and three starters required in each class. All rares will be mile heats, three in five, to harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the American Trotting Association. A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, will receive but one premium. The Society reserves the right to postpone, or declare off, any or all races on account of bad weather. Messrs. A. J. Dean, Eugene Fifield and C. N. Young are the committee appointed to take charge of the speed con-

Shoeing Horses.

In reply to a correspondent the Veterinary editor of the North British Agriculturist gives some good advice regarding the treatment of the feet of horses in shoeing. The correspondent ask if the smith should be allowed to pare the frog and soles of a riding horse, and rasp the hoof right up to the coronet. In reply the editor says: "Certainly not. The smith is ignorantly removing important structures which contribute to the strength and soundness of the feet. The soft frog, which is so easily and mercilessly whittled away, renders the horse, especially when unstod, less apt to slip; it is the natural cushion which minimizes concussion of the more sensitive structures within the foot, and indeed of the whole frame; while, more over, it prevents wiring in of the heels. When its tough external surfaces are ruthlessly sliced away the deeper-seated parts, exposed to friction and dirt, are more liable to poisome thrush. Under no pretense should the healthy frog be touched with the drawing knife. Had it never been pared i would be tough, smooth and free from the ragged, loose portions which are frequently seen in mismanaged feet. These ragged pieces may be trimmed off with knife or scissors, but the deeper, sound structures must be left untouched. in ordinary sound feet the only part of the sole which requires to be removed by the drawing-knife is the portion on which the shoe has rested, and reduced by the knife or rasp. The horn of the rest of the sole should be studiously preserved as the natural protection of the sensitive internal structures. Were it so preserved, there would be fewer bruises, corns, stumbling from treading on a loose stone, and other diseases and accidents resulting from weak feet, and less necessity for leather soles, which at best are a poor substitute for the natural tough waterproof coating which has been pared away. The rasping of the walls of the foot when the shoe has been put on, although, perhaps, scarcely so seriously detrimental as the other vagaries of the smith, senselessly weakens the crust. It removes the stout, external, protecting covering of the foot; the horn that grows down is hence less capable of firmly holding the nails; it is more liable to sandcrack; while the chief portion of the turned down clinches are smoothed away, and the shoe accordingly is greatly more liable to be torn off. These disadvantages should surely outweigh the fancied smartness which rasping the crust is supposed to impart to the feet of the newly shed horse."

How to Secure a Fast Walker. Recognizing the fact that the fast walker is always desirable, and more valuable than any other, the question is how to secure this trait in all the colts. There must ever be differences in speed, no matter whether walking, trotting or running, but these are each largely matters of education, and it is to this we would call attention. In the first place the coit must be got bridle-wise as early as possible, and the earlier this is mal. When fully under control the harness should be gradually added, and the use of the reins in guiding in every direction. way at the will of the driver. This much alm must be to encourage the natural action and not trotting that is desired, and im provement will be seen. Gradually urge an breeder, but in this way only can this very | vented the contents from freezing. desirable trait be established. It is of the highest importance, and the breeder who fixes this characteristic in his family will always find a ready sale for his colts at prices that will repay for all trouble. The may be rough, but it is necessary to make a it much easier in the next generation, and walls of the silo must always be vertical, soon it becomes a trait in the family. Here in to the breeder. These advances gained in a single animal pave the way for still more later, at d add to the worth of all stock. | walls be air and water tight. It is prefer These questions are repeatedly urged, not able to divide the space intended for the sile alone with reference to present results, but into three equal compartments, so that they with the thought of future possibilities. They all run in the practical line, where five feet and then allowed to ferment, the heat the farmer with one brood mare can secure as much advantage as the breeder with is again filled. The silo in practical use twenty. - Maine Farmer.

THE American Southdown Association offers a solid silver cup worth \$50 as a special prize at the next Fat Stock Snow at Chicago, for the best Southdown wether. The winner of the prize may hold it in trust for one year, and if so fortunate as to win it the second time, it becomes his actual property. The animal must be one year old and over two, pure bred, and the property of the exhibitor. I tle food when green may be preserved for an ing, instead of 120 days, and this difference

Horse Gossip.

Over 170 new comers in the 2:30 list so fa

BESSEMER, the game little pacer that made uch a sensation last year, has not let cown this season. He was braten at Cleveland, where Brown Hal won and Roy Wilkes was second Bessemer was second in one heat made in 2:13, and third in another paced in 2:121/4 Roy Wilkes took the second heat in 2:13.

PILOT MEDIUM is not losing any reputation this season as a sire. Jack and Lady Bullion are doing so well that it is difficult to predict where either will end up. Jack's record 2:15%, and he won in the 2:20 class at Cleve land in straight heats, all trotted under 2:1 Lady Bullion also won in the 2:22 class in straight heats, getting a record of 2:18.

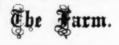
In the 2:15 pacing race at Aurora, Ill., re cently, the three-year-old pacer, Sir Thornton owned by H. Downs, of Geneva, O., won the race in a field of twelve starters, in the renarkable fast three-year-old time of 2:2234, 2:2034, 2:313. A few days after he was found dead in his stall from colic. He was sired by Reveille, dam by Young Waxy.

AXTELL, the wonderful three-year-old, lowered his record to 2:1434 at Cleveland, and Alperton, another three-year-old, made a record of 2:20%. Then Guy, the great unreliable, trotted a mile in 2:1034. It is claimed, however, that the Cleveland track is the fastest in the country, and this may have helped the tiyers a couple of seconds. All the same it was wonderful trotting.

WHEAT beards recently caused the death of horse near Clinton, N. J. While drawing reaper the horse bit off the heads of the standing grain, and after he had been at work about two hours he fell down and died. An examination was made and the back part of the ongue was found to be full of white beards. On opening the throat the beards were found in great quantities sticking through the windpipe, from the effects of which it is believed the animal chocked to death.

MR. WALLACE having announced in his Monthly that the Lansing track was short, Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, made a survey of it the past week, and found that it was one and 94-100 feet short, but, owing to the bad curves in the pole the Professor thinks a horse going at full speed would have to go fully five feet over the half mile. The pole will be changed so as to make the track full length, but it is not likely that less than two feet will have any effect upon the time made by horses hereafter.

THE success of the Michigan bred trotters dene Smith, 2:161/2, Thorniess, 2:161/2, and Hendry x, 2:1834, is a great card for Dauntiess, their sire. He is a so the sire of the game little pacer Ed. Annan, who won the 2:17 pace at Buffalo. Dauntless is a son of Hambleton ian 10, dam Sally Feagles, by Smith's Clay, a son of C. M. Clay, Jr. He was brought to Michigan by the late Capt. Hendryx, of Dowagiec, and until last season did not show up very well as a sire. He has now ten trotter. which, having been protected from tear and and one pacer in the list. It is wonderful wear, requires its superflucus growth to be | how the blood of Hambletonian will assert itself. Dauntless is now 23 years old, and is owned at Muscatine, Iowa. His best colts were fine soil, and set on a warm staging in his also have a healing effect where sores have all bred in this State, and mostly in Cass County.



Silo Presses and Ensilage. The following is a description of a silo

press erected at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Minneapolis, Minn. There are two presses located in the barn, each 16 feet square and 21 feet in beight. They are so arranged that the top of each is on a level with the threshing floor of the barn and the bottom is on a level with the basement stables, thus facilitating the feeding of the animals. To a height of 11 feet are walls of stone, 18 inches in thickness, above which the walls are wood. The bed is of concrete composed of one part Louisville cement, tw parts sand, with enough water and gravel added to make a stiff mortar. The floor has a slope of one inch to the center, where is located a well two feet in diameter and four feet deep, filled with gravel and stones, the bottom being lett open. The walls are boarded up with matched flooring, a space being left between that and the main wall for ventilation. Two thicknesses of tarred paper are tacked on to this lining, and over the paper another covering of matched flooring nailed on vertically. This gives an air-tight, water-tight and frost-proof silo, and one which is constructed to faciliattempted the easier for both owner and sni- tate filling and feeding, and is admirably

adapted for preserving the ensilage. For the greater preservation of the wood the partition walls are only carried within This work cannot be too thorough or sys- an inch and a half of the floor, and before tematic, for here is the foundation for the filling the silo a strip of tarred paper is foldfuture. He should be made to go in every ed and nailed to a strip of board at the bottom, on :- half of the tarred paper lying on gained, the walking gait comes next. The the floor and being held firmly in place when the silo is filled by the ensilage. This makes in walking, without allowing the colt to trot. | an air-tight joint when the press is filled, If this is attempted, bring to a full stop at | and when it is empty the paper is raised or once and begin again. In this way be will removed, and a free circulation of air is soon catch the idea that it is fast walking established, which purifies the chamber and dries and preserves the board partitions. This method of construction, with the use increased speed in walking until the habit of an air chamber, has proved satisfactory, becomes fixed. This may be trying to the and in spite of very severe winters has pre

It is well to bear in mind in constructing a silo that it is only a preserving can on a large scale, and the same rules should be observed in both cases. The timber used work accomplished in an individual renders liberal use of tarred building paper. The that the contents may readily settle by gravi is where the greatest compensation comes ty. They must also be strong enough to withstand a strong lateral pressure. It is absolutely essential that the bottoms and may be filled alternately to a depth of four or rising to 100 to 140 degrees before the section should not be too large, as it is advantageous to remove an inch or more from the surface daily, the ensilage thus being always found

> gather thereon. The report of the Department of Agricult ture also issues the following directions or the preparation and treatment of ensilage: Although any plant or vegetable fit for cat-

sweet and pure and before any mould can

considered the cheapest and best for ensilage. Such varieties of the corn should be planted as will reach maturity in an ordinary season in the section of the country in which it is to be raised. Plant in rows wide thick enough to allow each stalk to form a well developed ear. The crop should be in the doughy state, at which period it contains the greatest amount of digestible matsirable for the silo. The corn should be cut

In filling the sile, care should be taken t layer of boards or plank. Spread over this north? a double layer of tarred paper, and then a layer of rough boards, and on the whole moderate weight of from fifty to one hundred pounds to the square foot. The weighting material may be anything convenient, sand, gravel, or dirt in barrels, stone, fire wood, farm implements, for storage and the

in about one-half inch lengths.

Pits should not be opened until fermen tation has cessed and the mass has cooled, which will be in from six to eight weeks from the time of filling.

In feeding from the silo, it is better to feed day by day from the top in uniform layers, rather than from top to bottom, as by this method the surface is not exposed long enough to the air to become sour.

Ensilage can be grown and preserved much cheaper than root crops, by the ordinary farmer, and will successfully take their place in feeding value. Corn ensilage is not a complete feeding

must be supplied by some by-fodder, as bran, shorts, or oil cake, The best results of feeding ensilage are obtained by using it in combination with dry

ration, as it is deficient in protein, and this

fodder, the best of which is clover hav. Ensilage furnishes a succulent and easily tigested food, greatly relished by all animals during the winter months, when their diet would otherwise be confined to a regime of dry provender. The cheapness and ease with which the silo can be constructed, the certainty with which, when properly constructed, it will preserve the feed from injury, the low cost of raising the crop, and the great yield per acre as compared with hay crops, and the value of a cattle food, render this the cheapest provender a stock man can raise.

Such are the directions given by this re port and such are the deductions arrived at. -Scientific American.

Multiplying Potatoes.

A writer in the London Garden gives an account of the method he adopted to increase a high-priced potato. The variety was the kind known as the Pride of America, for which he gave something like a dollar for two tubers, one of them large and sound and the other small and diseased. Early in is not broken; (3) tallow and a small amount March they were laid in a pan, covered with of carbolic acid. The latter application will peach-house. They soon sprouted, and when the sprouts were three inches long, they were carefully pulled off and the tubers re turned to the soil. The sprouts were potted off singly, in good, loamy soil, previously warmed, 31/4-inch pots being used. They were set on the front staging and watered. fore, and these were treated like the first. A third but smaller crop of shoots was obtained. All the plants formed a row in the thoroughly pulverized ground, eight inches land by sheep, and thus the heaviest manapart. Inverted flower pots protested them from any threatened frost, and evergreen branches were used for the same purpos later on. Two bushels were obtained from the one pound of seed. The above is sub stantially the process given in the Garden, greatly reduced and condensed; and it may afford useful suggestions to those not familiar with the process adopted by gardeners for rapidly increasing rare and costly sorts

Selecting Seed.

The American Cultivator says: As soon as the sweet corn has been picked for market, cut it up by the roots, and if there is n sile to put it in, allow it to wilt one or two days, then bind in good sized bundles, and make large stacks of it, so it may cure for winter feeding. A ton of it when well cured is worth almost as much as a ton of English hay for neat cattle, whether for work, growth or milk. Horses also will thrive on it if it is cut up for them, and a little warm water turned over it an hour or so before it is fed out, covering it so that i may be steamed a little, and the tougher fibre more easily digested.

It is time in the earlier fields to select and market the earliest ripening ears for seed; and the same thing should be done in later fields as the ears get into the milk. There are some crops which seem to do better by bringing seed from other sections, or from a different soil from that which they are to be planted on. In fact farmers and seed growers have something to learn in this direction. We can undoubtedly, increase the tendency to grow more straw and less grain, more leaf and stalk and less roots, or we can reverse the process, by a selection of soil on which the crop is grown, and a few years of cultivation may make this tendency ereditary to a certain extent. But the farmer who has a variety of sweet corn or field corn which is anywhere near his idea of what it should be, cannot do better than to save his seed from his own field, and improve it where he thinks improvement is needed, by selecting the best and earliest ears from the best part of his field. The best of the field is not always, or often, that where the stalks grow the tallest and rank-

est. There is such a thing as having too much stalk and too little grain. Fields of corn of the same variety, one planted very early and the other later, it will be well to save the seed corn from the later planted field, if it ripens up equally and the mixture thoroughly stirred. With well, as the one will have ripened its seed a rag this was rubbed while warm, not hot, in from ten to twenty days less time from planting the other. This may not have an infested animal. An examination the any direct influence upon the next crop, but also it may affect its earliness to some exent, and probably would if continued a few years make a considerable difference. In this climate it is quite important to establish a barn. The application was made by using the habit of ripening in 100 days from plant- a small force pump with a few feet of hose

indefinite period in the sile, Indian corn is can only be made, and maintained after it is found very desirable, as the application made, by selection of that seed which ripens in the shortest time.

As the early potatoes are now being dug for market, a question arises in regard to potatoes as good for seed purposes as those of the same variety planted later and ripenmarket as good seed as larger ones? Is the small potato planted whole as good as the ter. Corn partially dried is equally dε- large potato cut to a few eyes? Will it pay for a farmer in southern New England to day after making the above application the save seed potatoes at all, or would it be better to sell the merchantable ones and feed spread it evenly as put in, to pack the cor- the others to his stock, and purchase potaners and sides firmly, to cover the top with a toes for seed which have grown farther

In an address given by Edmund Hersey, of Hingham, before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Nov. 30, 1885, he states as a result of seven years experiments: "1. Whole potatoes will produce a crop from a 2. Small whole potatoes will produce for many years in succession just as good, if not better, results than large potatoes cut the size of the small ones." Experiments made at the experiment stations of Massachuetts and New York seem, so far as they are carried, to show the same thing.

The New Cattle or Horn Fly.

Many notes have appeared in the paper during last summer and the present summe concerning a new pest which is worrying cattle in Pennsylvania, New Jersty, Dela ware, Maryland and Northern Virginia. It is a small fly half the size of a house fly, which settles in great numbers around the base of the horns and other portions of the body where it cannot be reached by either the tail or the head of the animal. It sucks a moderate amount of blood, reduces the condition of the cattle, and lessens the yield of milk from one-third to one-half. This new pest has been investigated the present summer by the Department of Agriculture through the Acting Entomologist, Mr. L. O. Howard, who has succeeded in tracing the entire life history of the pest. He finds that the fly lays its ergs, usually at night, in freshly dropped cow-dung, and that for the development from the egg through the mag got stage to the perfect fly again, a space of only 12 days is necessary. This rapidity of reproduction accounts for the wonderful numbers in which these flies appear, and it follows with reasonable certainty that the insect will pass the winter in the quiescent stage at the bottom of dungs dropped late in the fall (the approximate date to be deter-

mined later). The preventive is obviously to lime the dung in the fall in places where the cattle preferably stand at night. At the present time applications may be made to milch cows and valuable animals which will keep the flies away. The applications may be (1) fish-oil and pine tar with a little sulphur added; (2) tobacco dust, when the skin

English Farming. An American farmer, visiting England to see what he can learn from old world agriculture, writes in the Country Gentleman of the English system of rotation. The They soon became well established, and four-course system is universally pursued. were transplanted. The tubers gave a The stable manure is spread upon the gras second and larger crop of sprouts than be- land, which is plowed in August and sown to wheat in September. No grass seeds are sown with the wheat. Wheat is followed by roots, which are manured with commergarden fifty-one feet long, on deeply-dug, cial fertilizers. These are fed off upon the uring is done, as the sheep usually receive linseed cake with the roots. In the spring oats or barley follow the roots, and with them the grass and clover seeds are sown The land lies one year with these and then goes into wheat sgain. This is the regular four-course system, and, it will be seen, before wheat harvest, three-quarters of the land is in grain, as the turnips are not yet in. It makes these counties look like an immense grain field. This appearance is neightened by the almost entire absence of fences, except the few hurdles penning the sheep on special feeds.

England is noted for its bedges, but thes ounties ignore them upon their regular farming lands, and it is no uncommon thing o see a thousand or more acres entirely unproken by fence divisions. Within the past few days I have seen a number of pieces of wheat of from 500 to 1,000 acres each. Notwithstanding the fact that wheat-growing has been unprofitable for several years past, it is still grown here as largely as ever, because it forms a part of the regular system from which the farmers feel they cannot venture. In other parts of England wheat growing has been quite extensively abandoned, and the land seeded permanently to grass. The present season has been a very favorable one for England's corn crops, and in the counties through which I have ridden they are very promising, except in those

fields where they are badly lodged. The four-course system which I have de scribed is varied to some extent by the substitution of mangolds and early swedes for a portion of the oats and barley, and also by the limited areas occupied by vetches, cabbages, mustard, &c., as extra sheep feed. In nearly all the Hampshire-Down country sheep-raising and grain-growing are thus closely associated. Upon some of the higher Downs, as upon much of the great Salisbury Plain, the land is kept in permanent pasture, the most of it never having been plowed.

Remedies for Cattle Lice. Prof. Gillette, of the Iowa Experiment

Station, reports as follows: Kerosene and lard, kerosene emulsion potato water and pyrethrum were experimented with upon infested animals the past winter with the following results:

Three parts of lard were melted in a dish, and then one part of kerosene as added. thoroughly into the hair along the back of following day showed that all of the lice were dead.

An eight per cent. kerosene emulsion was applied to ten three-year old animals kept in attached and a nozzle. This method was

could be made more thoroughly, quickly and easily in this than any other way. One man worked the pump, while two others with their finger tips vigorously "shampooed" the saving seed from them. This opens up a animal as the liquid was forced into the hair enough to admit of easy cultivation and just large field for investigation. Are these through the nezzle. The time required to treat the ten animals was fifty minutes, and the amount of the emulsion required was less gathered when the grain is fully formed, but | ing later? Are those which are too small for | than eight gallons. When cloths were used it was found much more difficult to thoroughly wet the hide, as the hair would mat down and shed the emulsion. The next animals were examined, and it was found the lice were all dead. As an eight per cent. emulsion costs less than two cents a gallon, and as it takes so little time to make the anplication, it seems needless that any one should allow his stock to become seriously

> A number of animals were treated like the preceding with potato water. Seven bushels of potatoes were covered with water in a week to ten days earlier than cut potatoes. large caldron and boiled until thoroughly cooked. The amount of water poured off after the boiling was eight gallons. This was used like the kerosene emulsion, except that it was applied to the animals with cloth. the water being too dirty to admit of the use of the pump and nozzle. Examinations of the cattle the first, second and third days after the application showed no dead lice but plenty of living ones. About two weeks after this I was told by the men that cared for the stock that the lice had nearly all disappeared from these animals, and on examination I found such to be the case.

Capt. R. P. Speer, who requested that the above experiment should be made, says he has repeatedly freed his young stock from lice by two or three applications of potato water made at intervals of about one week. Those who use this remedy do not claim that it will destroy the eggs.

Pare pyrethrum was dusted upon the back and neck of two young animals where the lice were very numerous. The following day the hair was full of dead lice, and no live ones could be found about the treated

Of other remedies that are often recom mended, probably a strong decoction of tobacco and a mixture of sulphur and lard are two of the best. A solution of corrosive sublimate or a mecurial ointment will kill the lice, but these are dangerous to use. Carbolic acid soap, sulphate of potas sium and ashes all have their advocates, and probably are useful in destroying vermin on domestic animals, but I cannot speak of them from experience in this connection.

Business Methods in an Agricultural So ciety.

There is one agricultural association with a successful record. In 1878 the Onondaga country, N. Y., agricultural society was organized with capital of \$10,000. It had hard work to sell \$3,200 worth of stock when ten managers took the balance at \$680 each on which they advanced 50 per cent. They attended to business and for three years the dividends covered the remaining 50 percent, and for the first seven years the annual dividends averaged 20 percent. Four years ago they quadrupled the capital to \$40,000. bought 42 acres of land, now in the fifth ward, Syracuse, for which they paid \$20, 000, and ever since then have been declaring 5 per cent dividends until last year, when the profits in hand were held ostensibly for improving the society's new grounds if the State fair should locate there. But there were long heads in the organization. The stock was scattered about among 692 share holders. Certain gentlemen went about quietly buying the stock at prices ranging from 100 to 150 percent. They then decided to wind up the business by disposing of the 43 acres of land, which was sold at auction the other day at \$75,000 cash. Added to this the balance on hand through last year's receipts, upon which no dividend was declared, is some \$17,000, making a total of \$92,000. The capital stock is \$40,000; divided into 4,000 shares of \$10 each, the lucky holders of which will receive \$23 for each \$10 share. Assuming that one-half of the stockholders had sold out to speculatorsand probably more than one-half did thus sell-somebody has made a nice sum of money by the arrangement. However, the fact remains that as a society good management and the best luck have prevailed during its history. It is one of the few similar organizations which have made money and been successful from the start .- N. E. Farmer.

Exercise for Cows. The question of exercise for cows is receiving some attention with that of soiling. It appears that for years Prof. Daniels, of the Wisconsin University, has kept a cow standing in the stable from November to May, without apparent detriment. The Hollanders put up their cows in the fall and they do not leave the stable until the grass comes. They do not appear to need much exercise beyond chewing the cud, standing around, getting up and lying down. But the Hollanders keep the stables scrupulously clean. Cows must have sweet, wholesome air, and it is believed by good judges that sunlight, or at least full daylight, is essen tial. A few hours in a clean yard is no drawback, to say the least.

Agricultural Items.

THE conditions requisite for a first-class seed-bed for wheat are firmness and compact-

THE grain aphis, whose appearance so alarmed the farmers of this and adjacent States is, happily, infested by a parasite which is quite formidable and will great'y check its increase.

A FARMER in Lou:re township, Montgom ery County, Missouri, claims to have raised the biggest crop of wheat to the acre in any country. He cut and threshed 140 bushels from two acres of land, this season. This is vouched for by Judge Samuel Miller, of Mont comery County.

SEEDING down fields infested with wild mustard is not a safe plan to follow. The seeding stops the growth, but the seeds lie formant for years, only to come up when the soil is again stirred. It can be subjugated by puiling while in bloom. Burdeck is "a tough customer." but successive cuttings below the surface will finally get the better of it. Many imagine that if a weed be out when in full cloom there will be no danger of its maturing eeds. This is a great mistake, for many of

the seeds are already fully developed, and there is sufficient moisture in the stalk to mature the seed.

THE Connecticut Experiment Station, in its last report, discloses some very great frauds in the composition of cattle foods. A "concentrated food for cattle, sheep, swine and horses," sold at \$160 per single ton and \$100 in three ton lots, under analysis turns out to be a mixture of wheat and corn, and 13 per cent of salt. Wheat bran, at \$20.50 per ton. would supply an equal amount of nutriment. A "concentrated egg-producer," made at Boston, offered at 50 cents a pound, equivalent to \$660 per ton, is quite similar in composition and value to the "food" above men tioned, and costs the maker [about \$22 a ton Is it any very great wonder that farmers are suspicious of any thing of the kind, the value of which can only be ascertained by scientific analysis? Are they not justified in going slow? Every such exposure injures the business of those who sell really valuable foods.

HENRY STEWART says, in the Country Gen eman: "One of the most effective remedies and preventives of parasites on domestic ani mals is kerosene or crude petroleum, sponged on the hair lightly, and thoroughly worked through the coat by brushing. Although I have never been troubled by these pests among my stock, yet I have been in the habit of frequently using the crude petroleum in this way, and on account of its viscosity, adhesiveness and more penetrating odor, as well as for its lesser pungency, it is far preferable to the more fluid and acrid kerosene. My custom has been to apply a sponge, slightly smeared with the oil, to the brush, and then apply the brush to the skin in the usual way. The odor soon passes off, even from cows, and the coat is left soft, smooth and glistening. The refined oil, if used in any sort of excess, will cause inflammation of the skin and loss of hair.'

Five Harvest Excursions

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The Augu Pomologica president a the openin Duncan wa signed read The peach Creery: M have no pe the land white bean the trees will be ver varieties lik full, later v. A letter i

July 26, w Clark in reg lake shore. "The cr where the p at South Ha has been dre last two we many orcha shore, as a one balf a third." J. J. Pars Van Baren

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pears for 25 blight. User Wines and other parts of to these me county. Mr. Charle believes in sl running. Apples. M and free fron Mr. J. T.

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Korticultural.

Washtenaw Pomology.

The August meeting of the Washtenaw Pomological Society was well attended. The president and other officers being absent at the opening of the meeting, Mr. James D. Duncan was called to the chair. The undersigned read the minutes of the last meeting. The peach crop was discussed: Mr. Mc-Creery: Many trees, especially on rich soil, will be very large. H. Markham: Early full, later varieties, none,

A letter from Mr. Erwin F. Smith, dated July 26, was read, addressed to Mr. C. C. the crop is ruined. Clark in regard to the peach crop on the

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third."

J. J. Parshall: Mr. Lawton, cf Lawton,

O. R. L. Crozier: My early peaches bear abundantly, specimens very large.

Pears. E. Baur. Flemish Beauty a full marshes of other States. Massachusetts and erop, Bartletts one-half crop, Clapp's Favor- Wisconsin produce large quantities of this ite and Doyenne d'Ete nearly destroyed by fruit, and in good seasons Michigan bogs blight. Lawrence and later varieties one- give good yields, though the output is not half of a crop. Neglected to salt the trees as great as that of New Jersey and the Cape for several years.

Mr. C. H. Wines, of Chelsea, raised specialty. pears for 25 years, never troubled with blight. Used alkali in abundance. Mr. Wines and our friends from Chelsea and

running.

Apples. Mr. McCreery: Full crop, smooth, and free from insect marks.

Mr. J. T. Ellis reported Red Astrachan on sand full crop, on clay none at all. Mr. M. S. White: Northern Spy fair and

return of crates by the express to a cyclone. harries the cost of baskets.

Varieties of Celery.

E. E. Summey, a writer on horticultural topics in the Country Gentleman, gives the following notes of his experience with varie ties of celery. He says:

As a rule the dwarf and half dwarf sorts are to be preferred for ordinary growing. Boston Market is the best long keeping variety, because of its slow blanching habit, and is largely grown by market-gardeners; good size, excellent flavor, nutty and crisp -of a fine, white color.

Henderson's Half Dwarf grows larger than the Golden Dwarf, often yielding superior celery. It is a good keeper, and in some cases grown quite extensively, but it is liable to be soft and unsalable.

Golden Dwarf, originally a most excellent variety, seems of late to have run out. Where one can get the genuine plants or seeds it may be selected without hesitation, as it has been kept until May in a good condition by market gardeners, and its flavor is not inferior to any variety. Pink celery is in much more favor in England than in this country, because of its ornamental appearance and also from its possession of a better flavor, more nutty than the white sorts. For private growing it can be highly recom- E. F. Smith, connected with the Departmended, though for market it should be ment of Agriculture, his mission being to lightly grown as it is not in great favor yet, although its use is increasing.

White Plume above all others is the celery both for amgteur and early market purposes, having many superior qualities. Its introduction began a new era in celery culture, as leased trees, and the owners of these were fall, as even when sowed at the same time was earnest in his belief that while this foras other sorts it does not run to seed nearly tunate freedom from the draaded disease time required by the others. It grows well, the half dwarf sorts; it will blanch even if orchards. no soil is brought against the stalks, but it "One man constantly employed during is better to do so as a better flavor is thus the summer could watch the trees of a whole

Perfection Heartwell, a somewhat newer variety, has given good satisfaction among growers generally; it greatly resembles the Golden Dwarf as it used formerly to grow,

the heart being a fine golden yellow. Large Ribbed, when slowly grown, is of good flavor and a strong grower; if manured too heavily, the stalks will be hollow and soft,

but otherwise it is a good sort. White Solid, probably the best of the large

The above embraces all of the most desirable sorts, and from it may be made a choice that will afford this salad from July

The first and most important consideration in successful calery culture is the soil, and it is not too much to say that too much

to this disease.

The Cranberry Fungus. Some of the cranberry bogs of New Jersey have been attacked by a fungoid disease known as the gall fungus, or red rust. during the past few years would aggregate have no peaches on. On top of the hill where It appears to the naked eye as a small, deep the land is so poor that I could not raise red gall-like structure growing from the sur white beans, the trees are full. We gave face of the infected plant. These growths the trees a thorough cultivation. Peaches appear upon any young growing part of the plant, and sometimes extend over the leaves, varieties like Amsden's June and Alexander, flowers and fruit. In extreme cases the whole bog is reddened on the surface, the plants are stunted or wholly destroyed, and

Prof. Halstead, who has been investigating this disease, which promises to be very "The crop is lightest in Allegan Co., destructive unless it can be checked, says: where the most trees are. The crop is best "This fungus, when considered microscopiat South Haven and in that vicinity, but it cally, is quite different from the rusts of the tested case being cured, and thinks the only has been dropping a good deal during the grain fields, the smut of corn, oats and the last two weeks. At Benton Harbor not like, the mildew of the lettuce and the varimany orchards are in bearing. On this ous moulds which attack many kinds of shore, as a whole, there is certainly not over plants. It belongs in the great group of one half a crop, probably not over one- fungi which contains thousands of strange are rare in sections where the disease had and minute forms of plants, ranging in size from the puff-balls and toad-stools down to Van Baren Co., reported the peach and those so minute that a high magnifier is grape crop destroyed by hail storm. Mr. needed to make them appear of the real size Hill's Chili and Barnard peaches bear of such fungi as breed mould and grape milabundantly, other varieties made a good dew. The gall fungus of the cranberry is growth of wood but the crop is very one of the simplest forms of those peculiar parasitic plants."

We have not heard any reports of the appearance of the fungus in the cranberry Cod district, where cranberry growing is a

Grading Fruit for Market. Faulty packing is causing considerable the pure species, the riparia, rupestris, corother parts of Washtenaw are most welcome | trouble and complaint in the markets of the | difolia, astavalis, etc., always have reflexed to these meetings, which belong to the East, as well as our local market. The principal cause of complaint is from ungrad- vines having erect stamens, will not set Mr. Charles Treadwell: Full crop of pears, ed fruit. Growers must grade their fruits if much fruit, yet will bear abundantly in the believes in slitting the bark when the sap is they desire to secure anything like a market vicinity of varieties with erect stamens. In price. Your packers should receive positive, nature even these practically pistillate vines imperative instructions to grade as to size. find plenty of pollen, since over one-half of Small fruit distributed through a box or bas- the wild vines are purely staminate or male. ket of otherwise fine, large fruit, will kill Prof. T.IV. Munson's observations have the sale. There is hardly a shipment made | served to make fruit growers in general pay but what should be packed under at least more attention to this point, which has conthree grades as to size. Dealers and buyers | siderable practical bearing. Lindley, Mr. J. J. Parshall: No apple worms this having a trade for handsome, large fruit will Brighton, and many others (most of Rogers year. The twig blight which appeared this pay a handsome price for packages well Hybrids among them) have reflexed stamens year is the same as in the pear. The apple graded; others having trade for medium-siz- and if planted alone in vineyard are altree has a tougher wood and the blight does | ed fruit will purchase the same at a reason | most fruitless, but planted among Lady. not work back into the limbs, and only af- able price; while others having acheap trade Martha. Concord or many others that have will purchase the small fruit at a low figure. erect stamens and bloom at same time with Prof. B. E. Nichols: Transportation by The net results from shipments thus graded them will bear abundantly. The variety to freight a success, had no interruption. Safer | will be far greater than to pick and pack all | be fertilized should begin blooming a day and better handling by freight. Should sizes together, expecting that the large fruit after the one which is to furnish the pollen. have a ventilated car, even open car better | will sell the small fruit. This is one of the | A grape vine remains in bloom from three to than a close one. The return of crates should greatest mistakes that the fruit grower can eight days, and each flower must be fertilized be better managed. Mr. S. Mills likened the possibly make. The large, fine fruit will the first or at furtherest the second day after sell itself at a good price, the other sizes and it opens. Even the bearing vines with erect The commission men used to return the grades will sell themselves; but, if mixed all stamens do better if some properly selected berry baskets. The following resolution in the same package, the large, fine fruit males be planted in the vineyard, and it passed: The secretary is instructed to in- will sell for no greater price than the small would not be a bad thing to use some of the form the commission men to instruct the re- or medium-sized fruit would in a package by wild male varieties of the woods for this tailers to return the herry baskets and mid- itself. This is the true business, and grow- purpose, planting them among our cultivated dle pieces in the same way as received, not ers and shippers have been informed of it sorts according to their requirements, and nested together, and to add to the cost of time and again, and in the face of these merely for the sake of their free pollen profacts and information they will pick, pack ducing and distributing qualities .- Popular and ship 3,000 miles to New York, without | Gardening. the slightest regard as to grade, and frequently, fine fruits ungraded, sell in the New York market for barely enough to pay freight and shipping expenses; whereas, if properly graded, would pay the shipper a handsome net profit. California fruits at the East this year are receiving a terrible "black eye" from faulty packing. It would pay California fruit growers, through their various associations, to employ inspectors or graders, who should be called upon to inspect and pass all fruits packed for Eastern shipment, and the manager and dispatcher of these fruits at Sacramento and elsewhere

distant markets .- . California Fruit Grower. The Yellows.

should be instructed not to show and for-

ward fruits to the East that do not bear the

inspector's stamp. Great injury is bound

to result to the fruit growing industry of

this State if more care is not exercised in the

methods of packing, grading and style of

packages used. Taking this season as a

guide, unless some radical change is

wrought, it is doubtful if growers generally

will ever become packers and shippers to

The Benton Harbor Pulladium gives an Country Gentleman. account of the visit to that section of Prof. study the peach yellows. The Palladium Says:

"In an examination of about twenty thousand trees in this vicinity, Messrs. Smith and Brunson found only thirty diswill be more fully explained hereafter. By advised to destroy them at once. There is a storing before blanching, it can be kept un. State law on the subject, with severe penaltil April, and it can be had earlier in the ties for failure to obey. Mr. Smith, however, so quickly, while it blanches in half the now exists here, it will require constant vigilance to maintain this immunity from one and with good treatment reaches the size of of the most insidious and fatal foes of our

> township, at a comparatively small expense, and could, if he were active and intelligent, keep the yellows down and out.

"The necessity for a peach patrol, as it may be called, is manifestly great, and the authorities who have the power should see that every township in Berrien county has commissioners and that the commissioners do their duty.

"The disease is known by the withering of branches, the smallness of the leaf and the growing varieties, is, as its name implies, of sppearance of red spots under the skin of a good white color and very solid, and on the fruit. The affected peach becomes ripe good soil, well cultivated, grows to a large prematurely and is insipid in taste. It is not poisonous, so far as known, but is not de sirable or fit for food. There is also a tendency to fungous and tufted growths about

"The older residents of this section well know the vital effects of this plight. In 1874

preparative work can hardly be applied, startling destruction, due entirely to the yelwhile the two dressings of well-rotted ma- lows. Then the trees were generally denure, well plowed and well worked in, must stroyed and the disease, as believed, was not be stinted in the least; but under no cir- eradicated. New orchards were planted and cumstances will it do to apply manure when are now rapidly coming into profitable bearbut half rotted, as in this condition the celling. They are at present almost free from ery is almost certain to be rusty and unfit the yellows and if the blight can be warded for use-White Piume being especially liable offiby watching, let this vigilance, by all means, be provided."

Prof. Smith further stated to another paper that the "vellows." as the disease is termed, is a matter of vital import to Michigan peach-growers; and the havoc wrought hundreds of thousands of dollars. In some districts which he has visited, its presence could be traced back for over fifty years, and he claims it is not due to the impoverishment of the soil, as in his experience all soils, whether new or old, fertile or otherwise, had suffered alike. He is inclined to attribute it to atmospheric causes, and has demonstrated that the disease is contagious, by a series of painstaking experiments.

Prof. Smith states that he has heard of numerous remedies, has himself experimented with some, but never knew of a well at safe course is that pursued by the nurserymen of Van Buren County, namely, to cut out and burn at sight all suspected trees. He has observed that healthy young orchards formerly destroyed the old trees, and reaches the conclusion that the air is infected with its germs.

The experiments which he has conducted in propagating the disease by budding and by planting from infected stock, are confirmatory of the conclusions reached by our home growers, after a similar series of experiments several years ago.

The professor will make a thorough investigation of the peach district, and hopes to evolve some method by which Michigan peach growers may be protected from the ravages of the disastrous yellows.

Barrenness of Grapes.

The cause-a most common occurrenceof this is want of proper pollen at the time of blooming. Many varieties, especially of stamens and if standing at a distance from

Changing the Bearing Year.

The superabundance of fruit in the even years, and its scarcity in odd years, have led to divide the crop between years. At a fruit. meeting under the Connecticut Board of Aggriculture, Mr. Meech said he tried the experiment on a yellow Siberian crab, the trees of which bore the same year. He removed the blossoms from one with success, but after the second year it returned to its old habit. A. W. Cheever removed all the blossoms from a Gravenstein tree which bore even years. The next year it had a good crop of blossoms and of young apples, but they all dropped when half grown. The trouble was that the insects all poured into that one bearing tree among the barren ones, and destroyed them. When all the trees are changed by a sudden freeze, the insects divide their attacks, and the change experiments are needed on this subject .-

FLORICULTURAL.

An English florist has secured an entirely white fuchsia, which is said to be a decided acquisition. It is a vigorous grower and free bloomer, and very beautiful.

AT the Paris Exposition, 3,000 varieties of roses were on exhibition, nearly every one in bloom. H. Ellwanger, in his work on the rose, published several years ago, de- member left of the yellows commissioners of

THE Rural New Yorker says: If you want a quick growing vine that is absolutely hardy, that will grow luxuriantly in northern, shady position, that will travel from tree to tree, forming pretty arbors and wild entanglements, try the Actinidia poly-

For out of door culture, a rose must be of resist mildew, fully double and of good form and substance. La France, Elise Boelle and Jacqueminot form's good trio of hardy kinds. Madame d' Watteville is considered by Peter Henderson to exceed in beauty any other rose. It is a creamy yellow, somedarkening to crimson.

A Jacqueminot rose bush, bought seven years ago for a quarter of a dollar, this year bore over 1,000 roses. This extraordinary record is due, says its owner, H. S. Chubb. of Philadelphia, to the use of purely veget-1884 the number had decreased to 503-a invariably cut before the petals are ready to for convenience of pruning.

drop, and are never allowed to perfect seed It is cut back annually, but never severely the gnarled old wood is removed, however, leaving young, vigorous branches. Some days 100 roses were open at once.

IT is strange, thinks a correspondent of Popular Gardening, that the Abutilon is not more popular for window culture, by virtue of its many good qualities. It is a thrifty, hardy plant, not sensitive to changes of temperature, a free bloomer, not troubled by to adapt itself to almost all conditions of culture. Its only fault is a spindling habit, but this is easily remedied by pinching back they will produce. The double form is not ordinary single varieties.

with us, to admire their beauty and enjoy pansy is peerless, and very kindly it lends itself to ways and means for perpetuating its blooms are, perhaps, more difficult to obtain during the heat of summer than at any other time; but the pansy fancier who will plant summer bloomers-from seed sown the autumn beforehand-in a bed cut in the lawn on its northern exposure, where there is partial shade, and who is willing to water copiously every evening during dry weather, giving stimulants once a week, will scarcely fail to secure the coveted two-inch blooms during even the hottest weather. - N. E.

Garden and Forest says: "The gladiolus abundance, with low temperature, and never before have we had such perfection in gladiolus flowers. We make a mistake in planting our bulbs too early. They should be kept cool and dry, and in a dark room until the first of July, when they will come into bloom about the first of October, throwing the introduction of your new queen. up spikes that for number and size of flowers would hardly be recognized as the varieties cages with full instructions for their introthat bloom in midsummer. If planted early, so as to flower in July and August, they should be protected against the heat of the the bed should have a light mulching of newly-cut grass. This will keep the roots cool and is not unsightly. The capabilities of end. Prepare a thick paste made of granuthe gladiolus are only known to those who lated honey or sugar and honey, quite thick; grow them in this manner. The soil makes shut the door to your room and release your but little difference with the gladiolus. Any soil that will yield good crops of potatoes her up gently by the thorax, place her in the will be equally good for these plants. If it cage and plug the other end with this paste, is heavy, plant shallow, say from one to two pushing it in at least one inch. Place it be nches deep; if light, from four to six inches will be better. It is best to use ground made and the bees will liberate her and she will very rich for some other crop, the previous be kindly received. But if there is no honey year, as fresh manure does not suit them."

Horticultural Items

T. B. TERRY says his experience has been that mulch removed early from some rows, and a double quantity put on others, in mid- you will kill your bees. winter, will do more toward prolonging the eason than can be done by buying so-ca early and late varieties of strawberries.

ne picked four and a half bushels of cherries from a single tree of the Napoleon cherry. with at least one bushel left one the tree. The fruit is large and beautiful, the tree productive, and though not first-class in quality, being nather hard in flesh, this at least keeps to attempts to change the abundant year, or the birds, in a measure, from attacking the

J. J. THOMAS says the Angouleme pear, among cultivators of dwarf orchards, is as widely known and as popular as the Bartlett among standards or as the Baldwin aurong apples. Its large size adds to its popularity, and its excellence in quality is increased by adding to its size by good cultivation. An intelligent cultivator assured him that when neglected so much that the specimens did not weigh four ounces, they were no better than a turnip. When weighing a pound they are delicious. The hardiness of the tree is one of its most valuable qualities. It is very rarely destroyed by fire-blight.

E. P. POWELL, in Popular Gardening, says a very wise and true thing when he tells us that is often permanent. Five years ago we the prettiest home in the world makes use of sheared all the blossoms from a Greening native trees, and advises the preservation of tree which bore heavily even years, and now the old trees that are standing when you it bears mederately alike every year. More build in a wooded district. Many men cut down every native tree about their homes, and set out young trees not congenial to the soil. Years pass before these afford shade and shelter, if indeed they thrive at all, whereas the well chosen specimens already grown afford a grateful seclusion, and trimmed in accordance with their habit are every whit as handsome as any.

MR. E. F. SMITH, of the Department of Agriculture, who is making a study of the peach yellows, was at Benton Harbor recently look ing into the condition of the orchards at that point. The Palladium says that Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Rufus Bronson—the only scribed 936 varieties, most of them hybrid the township, spent several days investigating and examining the peach orchards, and out of five thousand trees looked at, only three were found to be affected. Many young orchards are just coming into bearing in that township, and it is thought that by careful and prompt eradication of every affected tree at the moment of the first appearance of disease, the healthfulness of the orchards can be

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says: "Each added year's experience con vigorous constitution, free bloomer, able to vinces us further of the superiority of hori zontal training for vines; and we are gradually substituting flat trellises for erect ones, and prefer them of good height, seven feet or over. The thrip have become a pest here at d as the flies shelter on the under side of the leaves we can readily drench them to death by using a syringe or force pump. Water times slightly shaded with blush, while each alone is serviceable, but the addition of some petal is edged with bright pink, sometimes kerosene emulsion makes it very effective The grapes hanging free under the screen of foliage attain full perfection, and are morreadily bagged, if their best quality and unbagged they are less liable to injury by birds than on an erect trellis. The canes should be well separated and tied down close to the rods, which should be far enough apart to allow of head and shoulders rising through for convenience of pruning. there were 6,000 trees in this township; in able manure and the fact that the roses are allow of head and shoulders rising through

Apiarian.

THE FIRST YEAR OF BEEKEEP ING.

Late Increase

The course I have detailed in the previous

chapter has had a tendency to retard if not prevent swarming or increase, and thinking insect enemies, and deserving the name of perhaps some of you would prefer to increase busy woman's flower," from its power your number of colonies I will make a few suggestions as to the course I should pursue at this time. It is late now to think of allowing swarms to raise their own queens, se when small. The more they are pinched if you have not a surplus on hand you must the bushier they grow and the more flowers send to some queen breeder and secure at many queens as you propose to make new as graceful nor yet as free a bloomer as the swarms; but I should not wait for my queens to arrive before making the divisions, as it is all the better if they are queen-Among flowers which we cannot bear to less a few days previous to introducing a give up when their season's cup of beauty is new queen. And you must not think of aldrained, but which we long to have abide lowing them to build their own comb at this season, but either furnish them drawn comb their companionship all the year round, the or full sheets of foundation. I consider six combs a great plenty for them to winter on in fact, some of the best colonies I have tobeauty. Large, well formed, well-colored day wintered on five and six combs, the remainder of the brood nest being filled with division boards. This lessens the brood nest and the space they have to keep warm during the winter months. If we decide on six combs for our winter brood nest we will proceed with our new hive and four extra combs filled with foundation, and lifting the old hive from its stand put the new one in its place. Look over the old colony, find the queen and place her, with the comb she is center of the new hive, put two of your new will grow under any conditions, but it will combs on each side of them and fill the rest not grow well. A cool, moist atmosphere is of the hive with division boards that can be the one in which they delight. Climate made from any ordinary board just large alone is what makes them succeed so well enough to slip in. The old hive must be in England. Last year we had rain in treated in the same way to fill the space you have made by removing two combs. Now remove the old hive not less than twenty feet away, and the greater number of the old bees will return to the old stand, which will leave principally young bees in the old hive on the new stand, which is all the better for

Usually queens are shipped in introducing duction, but if you should get one in a match box or some other contrivance, first get a piece of wire cloth such as is used for door sun by a lattice or light canvas covering, and and window screens, about three inches wide and four inches long; roll it up in cylinder form and put a wooden plug in one queen on the window. You can easily catch tween the combs in your queenless colony or but little coming in, I should feed each colony about a teacupful of extracted honey each day, about sundown. The feeding in the evening is to prevent robbing. In the absence of honey make sugar syrup, just as you do for table use; but don't burn it or

Now the above method just doubles your onies with four new combs; but should you have three colonies and only want to have one more, then place your new hive en JUDGE S. MILLER, in the Rural World, says a new stand, go to each of your hives and remove two of the best filled combs of brood. bees and all (be careful not to take the queen), place the six combs thus obtained in your new hive and proceed to introduce your queen as before. The swarm thus made must be fed, as the bees will all be young and more hatching daily by the thousand, and for the next ten days there there will be but little honey brought in, as bees don't gather honey until they are at least ten days old.

GEO. E. HILTON. FREMONT.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100

cess of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article iself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually ac-complishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-Merit Wins fier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEEGRAR'S FILLS HAVE THE LARGEST BALE OF ANY PATENT MEDIOINE IN THE WOELD. Full directions with each Box.

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OLD AND RELIABLE. LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE Assortment of Nurs In BUDDED APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUPERB STOCK before buying. [27] Special inducements to buyers in large quantities.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse. N. Y.

Sewing Machines!

on, in the new hive. Should this be a comb well filled with brood, then select one with considerable honey in it, place them in the center of the new hive, part two of your year.

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HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

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Subscribers wishing the address of the TARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. In writing for a change of address all tnat is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from --- Postoffice to --Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postaffee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock: AUG. 31-Geo. Coleman, Livingstone Co.

SEPT. 4-W. H. McEwan, of Bay City, Holstein-Friesians. Sale to be held on the Ionia Fair Grounds. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

OCT. 16-Coe Bros., Kalamazoo, Hereford cat-tle, Percheron Horses and Poland China swine. tle, Percheron Horses and Foland China Swine.
J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

OCT. 24-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo. Shropshires and Poland-China swine. J. A. Mann,

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 314,442 bu., against 267,577 bu. the previous week, and 520,760 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 268,579 bu., against 194,188 bu. the previous week, and 313,928 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 157,179 bu., against 143,557 bu. last week, and 423,870 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 10th was 13,398,405 bu. against 12,688,122 bu. the previous week, and 25,228,362 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 710,-283 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 11,-829.957 bu

Spot wheat has been on the up grade all week, the alvance on No. 1 white being 4c. per bu., and on No. 2 red 2%c. Futures have also gained a few points, but the ad- vious week, and 122,291 bu. for the corresvance has not been as great as in spot. Reand the grading is lower. In this latter respect there is some improvement over last in 1888. The visible supply of this grain week's receipts. Stocks are not growing here, the shipping and local demand taking supplies about as fast as received. Cables yesstronger before the close, and this helped values in domestic markets. Futures were higher in Chicago, and both spot and futures advanced %@%c. in New York. The following taole exhibits the daily clos

Hom	July 20th to Au			۰
		No. 1	No. 2	
		White.	Red.	
July	20	96	89	
64	22	95	90	
65	23	96	91	
44	24	95	91	
44	25	95	91	
84	26	95	91	
84	27	95	91	
	29	95	91	
6.6	30	94	90	
6.6	31		85	
Aug.	1	90	8214	
an ug.	2	90	83	
8.6	4	83	78%	
66	5	8314	79	
66	6	831/4	79%	
66	8	83	79%	
66	7	8314	79	
66	9	84	79	
66	11	82	78%	
66	13	82	7916	
95	14	84	79%	
66		841/4	8114	
66	15	85	8014	
66	16	86	80%	
**	17	-	e the al	

The following is a record of the closing

Eloes on the Autu			
ay during the pas	E, WOOR	•	
	Aug.	Sept.	00
aturday	78	78	79
fonday	7916	78%	79
uesday	78%	78% 79%	80
Vednesday	90	79%	79
hursday	79%	7936	80
riday	00		00

It is stated that reports to the govern at Washington show the collective wheat deficiency of Russia, Hungary, France, and Germany this year to be 20,000,000 bu. Besides this there is an admitted deficiency of 25,000,000 bu. in India, with no wheat to spare for export from Australia to New Zealand, and the Argentine crop little short of an utter failure. The sum of these deficiencies exceeds 50,000,000 bu., which it is fair to presume will be wanted from the United States over and above as much as was sent out from this country during the

The Michigan crop report of August 1s shows that while the few returns received from threshers indicate a yield over former estimates, they are too few to base an opinion on. The reports from correspondents show that the crop will grade low. In the southern counties, of 554 correspondents reporting the quality, 32 report it "good," 239 " average," and 283 "bad; report it "good," 49 "average," and 72 "bad;" and in the northern counties 28 cor respondents report it "good," 34 "average," and 18 "bad." This is confirmation of the opinion given in the FARMER six weeks ago that light weight and shrunken grain would be certain to follow the attacks of plant lice. Daily Business, a Chicago trade journal,

"The failure of wheat to come forward from the country seems to have created a local scarcity of wheat. Holders have in a e drawn into their shells. There now in this city less than 1,500,000 bu contract wheat, which is a small amoun an ordinarily active shipping market." was the purchase of 150,000 bu. at Chicago

for shipment to the River Plate, which confirms the report of a crop failure in the Argentine Republic, which is generally an exporter of wheat.

The London News, of July 30th, quotes St. Petersburg journal as to the crop outlook of that country, and says the Russian harvest this year threatens to be so bad as to spread not only distress and misery but discontent throughout a large part of the country. It is a remarkable fact that just those districts that usually form the granary for Russia are this year afflicted with one of the worst failures of crops on record. Following a large yield last year, something like a total failure is now in view, and this is most conspicuous in what are known as the steppe districts. Drouth, which often follows a good year, now reaches such a point that there is not sufficient fodder for the cattle during the summer months. Black and bare, like an endless plain covered with coal grit, lies the whole steppe, from which the dust, disturbed by the feet of wandering men, rises in clouds and fills the air, making the sun appear like a red ball in the sky, while even the breath is impeded. Farmers are reported to be disheartened at the pros-

The Liverpool market on Friday was quo ted steady, and slightly higher. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 1d.@7s. 01/d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 3%d.@7s. 4%d.; California No. , 7s. 1¼d.@7s. 2¼d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 162,744 bu., against 553 bu. the previous week, and 15,204 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were none, against 3,826 bu the previous week, and 7,208 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 10th amounted to 6,938,546 bu., against 6,988. 148 bu. the previous week, and 8,539,599 bu at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 49,596 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 7,979 bu, against 3,723 bu. last week, and 18,016 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The market is steady at the same range of values as a week ago, with indications of an advance. The monthly crop report shows corn to be in poor shape, with not more than half an average yield possible in the northern counties, and it will require a favorable fall to mature that. Quotations are 38c per bu. for spot No. 2, and also for August delivery; No. 2 yellow is quoted at 390 per bu. The Chicago market was a shade higher yesterday, with spot No. 2 quoted at 35%c per

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet but steady. New mixed western, 4s. 14d. per cental. In futures and October. OATS.

bu., August delivery at 35 1/4c, and Septem-

ber at same figures.

The receipts at this point for the week were 75,960 bu., against 53,017 bu. the preponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 26,277 bu. against 2,781 bu the previous week, and 38,419 bu. same week 3,603,730 bu. the previous week and 1,767, 117 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase of 265,246 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in 22,296 bu. the previous week, and 37,005 bu. the corresponding week in 1888. The market is unsettled, and values are gradually ing prices of spot wheat (new) in this market | working downwards. Quotations are 24%c for No. 2 white, light mixed at 231/2c, and No. 2 mixed at 221/4c per bu. In futures No. 2 mixed for September sold yesterday at 22c, and for October at 221/4c per bu The Chicago market was also lower yesterday, with spot No. 2 mixed at 20% c per bu., August delivery at 201/4c, and September had 20%c bid. The New York market is fairly active, with prices beginning to work downwards. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 31c; mixed western, 25@29c; white western, 30@33c. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 26%c, September at 26%c, and October

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The market for butter is steady at abou the range of a week ago. Receipts of ordinary grades of dairy are large, but choice is a scarce article. Fair to good dairy is quoted at 121/2@131/2c per lb., while choice would command 14%@15c. Creamery is steady at 16@17c per lb., with the market well supplied. At Chicago fancy makes of creameries are firmly held at an advance, as the supply of such is not large, and the inquiry is sufficient to take all offered. Me dium grades are quiet and plentiful and choice dairies scarce. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice Western creamery, 17@18c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 18 @18%c per lb.; fair to medium, 14@15%c; choice dairies, 13%@15c; poor to streaked lots, 8@11c; packing stock, 8%@9c. The New York market is certainly showing some mprovement in tone, but so far only a slight advance is noted on the choice grades. The advance of choice creamery at the west has strengthened the market very much, and a ntinuance of the strong tone of the past few days may result in a further advance. Quotations in that market yesterday

were as follows:		
BASTERN STOOK.		
Creamery, State, palls, lancy. Creamery, State and Pa., tubs, lancy Creamery, prime. Creamery, fair. State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, Wesh, fancy. State dairy, Wesh, prime. State dairy, Wesh, fair to good. State dairy, Wesh, fair to good.	17%2418	Tiliss ar U: ex st: 12
WESTERN STOCK.		sp
Western Creamery, fancy. Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine Western dairy, good Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, firkins, fresh, fancy. Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy. Western factory, fresh, prime	17 _ @18 13 @14 10 @19 12 @12½ 10½ @11 9 @10 12 @12½ 10½ @11½ 10½ @11½	of ha wi be

since May 1st, the beginning of the trade AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN ASSOCIyear, compare as follows:

lbs. 652,043 132,021 For week ending August 12. Same week 1888..... SinceMay 1, 1889..... CHEESE.

There is a wide range in values of chees in this market at present, some dealers quoting at 71/4@8c per lb., and others at 81/4c. Good Michigan full creams will probably bring the latter quotations. The outlook at making a grand display of Southdowns in present rather favors buyers, a further decline in American cheese being noted in Liverpool, which gives the seaboard markets a weaker tone. At Chicago the advance noted a week ago has caused exporters to of activity, but holders are not disposed to allow any concessions in price. A fair home demand existed for all desirable kinds. cream cheddars, 7% @8% e per lb; twins, 8@81/4c per lb; Young Americas, 81/4@81/4c; skims, 7@71/c; poor to common lots, 3@6c; Swiss cheese, No. 1, 9@10c; brick cheese, market is slow, and with exporters buying lightly and the home demand not active, sellers are rather anxious to get rid of stocks. Receipts are generally in good condition, but reports from Liverpool state that much of the American cheese arriving thereis in poor shape, and that this fact has helped de-

press that market.
Quotations at New York yesterday were
as follows:
State factory, full cream, fancy, col'd State factory, full cream, fancy, white State factory, full cream, choice
The exports of cheese from New York
since May 1 (the beginning of the trade

year) compare as follows: For week ending August 12 me week 1888 nce May 1, 1889 The Montreal market is quoted firm, with

eccipts arriving in fine condition. Quotations there are 81/408%c per lb., the latter for finest white. At Ingersoll, Ont., this week, 6,000 cheese

were boarded, but only 500 sold. Quotations 8%@9c. At Belleville, 1,641 were boarded and all

sold at a range of 9@9%c. Quality very At Liverpool the market is dull, with a light demand and lower prices. American,

new, finest colored, 44s, 6d.; finest white, 44s., a decline of 1s. on colored and 6d. on white, as compared with last week's prices.

WOOL

The feature in the wool trade the pas week has been the failure of the Riverside August sold at 4s. 0%d., as did September Mills at Olneyville, R. I., and Oswego, N. Y. They have been losing money since 1885, when they had been enlarged just as the reduced tariff on worsteds went into effect, but were kept up in the hopes of a pastures in the fail and turned into a good change in the situation which would enable growth of rye mount injure themselves by them to recoup themselves for past losses. over-eating. But the stock has been on of Brown, Steese & Clark, and George W. in that way. We have never heard of any Hollis, who handled a great deal of pulled wool. These failures shocked the market severely, and had it not occupied a very strong position would have been followed by fall feed, and can give our correspondent the a decline in values. A few weak holders did information he seeks. sell under the influence of the scare, but practically values are unchanged, and more likely to rule stronger rather than weaker The American Wool Reporter, which is generally very conservative, in fact rather

bearish" in tone, says of the market: "Quotations will admit of but little though it is doubtless true that, owing to the ent depressed and uncertain ore satisfactory bargains could be secure by buyers to-day than a week ago. The mere dropping out of one unfortunate wool ouse, or the failure of the Riverside & Os wego mills cannot, however, seriously impair the strongly trenched position of wool, and lespite the fact that the market is inclined to soften a little from week to week, it is the general opinion that the lost ground will surely be regained later on. The only proper thing for the dealer to do seems to be to wait

until the clouds have rolled away." That paper notes the sale of some Michigan X at prices about 1c below former quo tations, but holders either weakened or the

wool was below grade. As usual at this season of the year, the markets are very dull, and this season is no exception. We regard it as about the wors possible time to sell, as dealers generally have stocks and manufacturers have not ye begun purchasing. If a party wants to sell now he must force the market, and will have to accept a lower price on some grades than a month ago. There will be a very different feeling in the trade by the time the first

Not Correct.

AMADORE, Aug. 14, 1889

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In your paper, issued August 10th, noticed an article which claimed that the Croswell cheese factory had sold its June cheese for nine cents. Now I know that to be a false report, although your informant may have been the Croswell cheese maker. do not know who he was. Croswell sold its June cheese to Mr. Hebbert, of Stratford, Canada, at eight cents per pound. I know that you do not wish to publish errors, and believing this one to have been sent to gain selfish end, I correct it.

W. J. NAPPER.

THE Ohio Farmer says that Directo horne, of the Ohio Experiment Station, has sued a circular announcing that a special rrangement has been made with the State iniversity to furnish employment on the sperimental farm for a limited number of udents in the agricultural department, at 21/2 cents per hour. During the fall and pring terms these students will work half each day and study and recite the other alf. No work will be given during the inter term, but constant employment will furnished during the summer vacation.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires where

ATION.

By favor of the committee appointed by the American Southdown Association at its last annual meeting, I am allowed to say the Association will make no special exhibition of Southdown sheep this fall. The secretary, however, has been instructed to confer with some of the leading Fair Assoclations with a view to their co-operation in

1890. It is much with the breeders of Southdown sheep as with many a youthful heir to fortune. The latter depends on his good start in life to carry him safely and leisurely hesitate about taking hold with any degree through. The Southdown breeders seem to think the undisputed testimony of all who know much about sheep, to the effect that the Southdown is the best mutton sheep in Low grades are dull as usual. Quotations the world, and in many localities the best of there yesterday were as follows: Full all known breeds for wool and mutton combined, justifies them in expecting, while lying on their oars, they will drift on the gentle stream of utility, full-handed into port. Apparently they act on the belief that new full cream, 6%@7%c. The New York mankind, as a whole, must instinctively know and take to the using of the best.

This might have been the right way along back in the days of old, before newspapers and fairs were as common as now. But, however good or useful are even the best of domestic animals, they cannot be kept at the front by reliance on merit alone. Other breeds of inferior worth are sure to pass them in the race; and the great masses of the people never know of the better things they might have and might enjoy, but for the reticence of those who fail to keep pace with the times in matters of advertising, by

means of the press and public exhibitions. We must aim not only to have the best of their kinds in sheep and other improved stock, but we must let it be known where they are and wherein they excel. Nor must we tell it out once, or twice, or three times, but every day, all the year round, in all the good papers we can reach and at all the fairs at which we can exhibit.

The Association of Southdown breeders has undoubtedly the best field of its kind in existence, which, if rightly cultivated, will, in a few years, very greatly affect the meat producing industries of America, by giving us more good muiton per capita and less PHIL THRIFTON. poor pork.

Rye for Fall Feed.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 10, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will some of your numerous correspond ents inform me in regard to sowing rye for fall feed? I had intended to sow a piece of corn to rye for feed this fall after the corn is off; but one of my neighbors sowed a piece two years ago, and out of five head he lost four of them, and he was told the trouble was changing from green rye to dry feed, which of course he had to when winter set in. Now, is there danger of this, and how can it be avoided? I am very anxious to sow the rye if it can be made safe. Please answer the above and oblige an old

We can see how cattle taken from bare injury occurring to animals taken from pas ture and put on dry feed. Perhaps some of our readers have experimented with rye for

THE 27th Annual Commencement of the State Agricultural College is announced to begin on Sunday, August 18th, and end on Tuesday, August 20th.

a new bulletin of the Agricultural Grasses of the United States, comprising not only the information contained in the bulletin on the same important subject, issued in 1884, but a great many important additions. There is an important and interesting chapter upon the cultivation of grass as an agricultural industry, containing many historical facts, and numerous very practical suggestions. In addition also to the scientific description given to each variety or species of grass for the benefit of more investigating minds, the Doctor gives con siderable information of a more practical nature in regard especially to those grasses which have been found by experience to be the best adapted to the wants of the farmer in different sections of the country. Practical suggestions, for instance, in regard to the quantity of seed required per acre, as to date of sowing, best time for cutting, the soll and climate to which the various grasses are specially adapted, and in the case of pasture, suggestions as to the proper combination of different grasses to secure the best results; all these facts are plainly set forth, so as to

be within the comprehension of any practical and ordinarily intelligent reader, how ever unfamiliar with scientific names. The report on the chemical composition of American Grasses by Mr. Richardson has also been reproduced in an appendix to the present bulletin, as well as a glossary of the terms used in describing grasses. The work will be embellished with 110 plates.

The bulletin comprises a number of valu able comments both from botanists and scientific observers, and from practical farmwith the different grasses. Altogether it is probably the most complete publication on the grass question yet issued in a practical and convenient form, and should be, as it doubtless will be, found in the library of every intelligent, progressive farmer.

Puget Sound and Washington Territory Colonists going to Tacoma, Olympia, Seat point in Washington Territory or on the Paget Sound, will find it to their interest to patronize the Union Pacific Railway, 'The Overland Route." Free Second-class Pullman sleeping cars with all the modern equipments for comfort and luxury run daily from Missouri River points to Portland Ore., without change, making connection

for all the above specified places. Address the undersigned for pamphlets ates and general information. W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent,

A VALUABLE LOAD.

DEVERBAUX, Mich., July 31st, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In your issue of the 13th ult., "Old Genesee" states that Moses Goodrich's load of wool weighed 2,240 pounds, and sold at Flint for the same number of dollars in greenbacks, and asks, "Does any reader of the FARMER report a more valuable load of farm produce from one farm, and hauled to the market by a pair of medium sized horses

on one wagon?" With my own pair of horses, of medium size, on one wagon, at one load, I hauled seven miles to market for Benjamin Peckham, 3,557 pounds of wool that was sold for one dollar per pound, the produce of one farm. Due credit to the team requires the statement that another lot of wool, of between four and five hundred pounds, was taken at the same time, two men riding.

Mr. Fred Thompson, of this place, got an average of 111/2 lbs. of washed wool from his flock of Merinos this season, which sold for 28 cts. per lb., making \$3.22 per fleece, nearly all ewes and raised lambs. If there is a Michigan flock, unwashed, that can make a better showing, would be pleased to see report in FARMER.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has ssued a circular to managers and agents of transportation companies in the United States, calling their attention to the law regulating the transportation of Texas cattle during the period from July 10th to December 1st.

ONE of the best tools now in the market for preparing the soil for seed is the Disc Harrow, manufactured by the Keystone Mfg. Co., of Sterling, Ill. It has been used with success in some sections to put in grain right on the stubble without plowing. But the greatest benefit is derived from it in preparing the soil after plowing. With the seeder attachment, the sowing, pulverizing and covering are all done at one operation and in the best possible manner. If your dealer does not keep them, send to the company for their catalogue.

WE have received the annual catalogue of Somerville School, located at the lovely village of St. Clair, on the St. Clair river. The management of the School has passed into the control of Prof. Geo. F. Stone. formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., who comes to this State with an excellent record as an educator; and who is assisted by a competent corps of assistants. The building has been thoroughly renovated and put in order ready for the opening of the school year. The diploma of this School, in the College Preparatory Course, admits its graduates to Michigan University without examination. Care is especially exercised to surround the pupils with a home atmosphere, in addition to affording superior educational advantages, thus doing away with the most objectionable feature of boarding-school life. The attention which has heretofore been paid to physical culture and development at this School has been a very great aid in the making of bright, healthy students, for the education which develops the intellectual faculties at the expense of physical vigor is sadly deficient. We expect to see enother r

WE are glad to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Belle City Manufacturing Company in this issue. Their works now occupy eleven acres of ground at Racine Junction, Wis., where they manufacture the Belle City Fodder Cutters, Horse Powers and other implements. This company is composed of three well-known, active and reliable business men, they being David Layton, President; F. K. Bull, Vice-President (he is also Secretary of the J. I. DR. VASEY, Botanist of the U. S. De-Case T. M. Co.), and L. E. Jones, Secretary partment of Agriculture, has just completed and Treasurer.

The Belle City Cutter is too well and favorably known to need any other word from us; but we gladly call special attention to their advertising notice. This company has just been adding largely to their manufacturing plant, and their present capacity is from 15,000 to 18,000 cutters a year, besides horse powers and the balance of their line.

They will send their fully illustrated catalogue and free book on ensilage to any one writing for the same.

The new self-feeding chain attachment, which the Belle City Mfg. Co. are now putting on some of their large size fodder and ensilage cutters, is a great labor-saving in-

In country districts, where rivers are distant, well water has to be depended upon for stock. Of course it is not positively bad, but it is hard from calcareous deposits. Marsh water is dangerous. To avoid the latter some farmers make one or more troughs by utilizing old barrels thus: Knock the head off and pierce the bottom with holes; then place it three-fourths sunken in the pond, resting on four upright stones so holes; place some large gravel in the bottom of the barrel, then some fine sand, and over the latter a layer of broken charcoal; finally, another layer of sand. The whole will form an admirable filter as well as purifier, and the animals will soon find the change by only drinking out of the barrel troughs.

Cheap Harvest Excursion Will be run via the Wabash Line to point

in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Dakota, Colorado, and all parts of the West, or August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, 1889. Rate One Fare for Round Trip. For particulars apply at Wabash Ticket Office, 167 Jefferson

Excursion to Petoskey and Traverse City Tuesday, Sept. 3rd., over Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. Special trains through without change. \$5 for the Round Trip from Detroit; \$4 from Lansing; \$3.50 from Ionia and Saginaw; proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good for 10 days. If you cannot get particulars, address John R. Wood, Trav. Pass. Agt., D., L. & N. R.

Don't throw away your profits. Buy a creamer, get more cream and make bette butter. Also save your food in the Leonard Refrigerator Creamer; made by the Refrigerator Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Send for 191 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. | price list. They pay freight.

PUBLIC OPINION

Criticisms of the Press and People Upon the Agricultural College Troubles.

From Mr. George Whitbeck, of Downgiac, Cass Co:

"I have known Prof. Johnson for many years, and I know him to be a very capable man in every way, and fully competen to teach those young gentlemen agriculture who are anxious and willing to be It occurs to me that the real difficulty is not so much that Prof. Johnson is incompetent to instruct these young gentlemen (we know with all due deference to their superior judgment that he is competent), as it is to the growing hostility among the student to the Agricultural Department itself. These students evidently want to play "Ham-let with Hamlet" left out. The art—the practical part of agriculture they don't like, and therefore they don't think Prof. Johnson is capable to instruct them. present state of things at the College, when will a professor in that department be secured who will meet the demand of these advanced agriculturists? I venture to say that if the professor in that department is to be changed by the Board of Agriculture at the mere ipse dixit of the students, the usefulness of that department, as well as of the College, is at an end, and ought to be. The farmers of the State begin to see that this contest was only ostensibly against Prof. Johnson, but is really against his department. I hope the farmers will rally to Prof. Johnson's support, and in so doing will support and maintain his department, the chief value of the College to the farmers of Michigan."

Mr. D. J. Harris, of Williamston, Ingham Co., an enterprising farmer who has a habit of saying just what he means, writes:

"As near as we can get at the facts in regard to the trouble at the Agricultural Col-lege, we think the attack upon Professor Johnson entirely uncalled for. The difficulty lies in the fact of the Professor's unwillingness to turn loose upon the world a lot of educated dudes entirely deficient in practical agricultural knowledge. If there are any professors of the college who have a sort of silent contempt for the agricultural department, they have no contempt for the salary the farmers contribute towards paying.'

From E. W. Knapp, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., a farmer and stock-breeder, we have received the following:

"I have noticed the controversy Prof. Johnson in the FARMER, and I think the State Board of Agriculture have made a mistake in asking 1'rof. Jonnson to resign. It would have been much better to have renired the youths who got up that petition (which shows a bad case of big head), to obey the rules and perform their share of labor or leave the College. And for the other professors to uphold the students is an error on their part.

"I think Prof. Johnson has given good satisfaction to the farmers in general, and his lectures at our institutes show that he is well qualified for the position. I think it a dangerous move to obey the commands of the students."

Hon. James M. Turner, of Lansing, under

date of 15th inst., writes: "I have read with much interest for the oast several weeks your editorials, as well as the various communications, in defence of Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Agricultural College, to whom the College and the agriculturists and stockmen of Michigan owe so nuch; and I write to assure you that I find there is but one sentiment in regard to this matter among the leading agriculturists and stock men of the State, and that this sentiment is the one you are voicing every week. It is gratifying that we have a newspaper in Michigan devoted to the farmers that speaks so emphatically their sentiments.

The Adrian Times editorially says: "The protest against the treatment Prof. Johnson has received at the hands of the Board of Agriculture, is becoming louder and more unmistakable in tone every day. The farmers of lonia county, for instance, have taken concerted action, and sent a essenger to Lansing with their formal and indignant protest. They propose to take the matter into politics, and say if Prof. Johnson is dismissed from the College, no nember of the Legislature shall be elected in Ionia county who is not in favor of selling the Agricultural farm, and turning the College into what the men who have charge of it appear to want it to be, a technical school. The President of the College says he has 1,800 names of representative farmers protesting against Prof. Johnson's removal.

"Prof. Johnson is the one man in con nection with the College to whom the farmers and stock raisers of the State look for advice, and in whom they have the utmost confidence. He does not bedevil them with hazy scientific terms, or deal out to them a mass of theoretical rot which they could not understand, and which would be of no practical value. He gives them the result of his experience, speaks to them as one of emselves, and has been the one member of the faculty who has succeeded in popularizing the institution with the people for whose benefit it was supposed the College was organized and maintained. And these people will not submit tamely to see their favorite professor ousted from their College. to the work the State paid him for doing,

"Prof. Johnson has given his whole time And doing this has left him no leisure to benefit his private purse by business ventures in Lansing or elsewhere. een fit to content himself with a lecture of few minutes' duration each day, during the ollege year, nor is his figure a familiar one, on the streets of Lansing.

"Can this be a reason why there is so nuch hostility to him in certain quarters?"

THE Breeders' Gazette, in an editorial upon agricultural professors, says: "There are some vacant agricultural pro

fessorships in the West to be filled this fall, caused by the retirement of three of our best known agricultural instructors, Profs. San-born, Johnson, and Shelton. Reference has een made in these columns to the trouble both at the Missouri and Mich gan colleges which resulted in the severance of the official relations of Profs. Sanborn and Johnson, and if only a tithe of what these men charge be true there is little inviting to an honest, industrious, and independent teacher of practical agriculture and live-stock husbandry in the positions now vacant in both the states. Funds rightfully belonging to the agricultural department have been diverted to the use of the University at Columbia, is Prof. Sanborn's contention, while our res ers may judge of the atmosphere with which Prof. Johnson has been surrounded when i is stated that one of the most prominent members of the Michigan College faculty was wont to ridicule the management of the farm, declaring that there was coming to be the College to suit him. The Gazette mo strenously insists that in the selection of the successors to Prof. Johnson and the other gricultural experimenters the greatest care shall be exercised to secure men who are competent to give 'this bull business' all duprominence in the conduct of the agricultu ral classes and the College farms. There ma have been too much of it to suit the chemists entomologists, and botanists in the faculty but there has not been enough to suit the farmers and stockmen, for whom these in ns were created; and The Gazette strange though it may seem to these chemists, entomologists, and other "ists" an ists, entomologists, and other 'ists' and 'ologists' —is of the opinion that the wishes

and needs of the farmers are of paramo

importance to the tastes and convenience of the professors in agricultural colleges."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

Mendon suffered a disastrous fire on the The treasurer of Kent County has paid a

pounty on 10,500 sparrow heads The corn-binder manufactory at Muir will nake about one thousand binders this year. A Saranac farmer has a crop of 42 bushels Twelve thousand persons attended the far-

mers' picnic at Long Lake, Kalamazoo Co., on the 15th. There was frost at Morley, Mecosta County, last week, which ruined buckwheat and nip ped corn a little.

Louis Morganthaler, a venerable German

citizen of Ionia, has presented a \$300 bell to the Evangelical church of that city. Black ash knots are an article of commerce

in Isabella County. They are shipped to New York city and bring a high price for venear-H. D. V. Bogart, of Holly, is 85 years old and his wife is 83. They have been married 62 years. Ten of their 14 children are still

S. Finkbinder, farmer, living near Clinton, as cutting clover seed with a reaper whe ie fell from the machine in front of

knives and both his hands were cut off. If Benton Harbor wants a factory for the sanufacture of hardware and build plies, which it is expected will employ men, it will have to put up a bonus of \$10,900.

Jackson is happy over the permanent establishment of the business of the Michigan Harness Co. at that point. A building 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and ten stories in height is planned.

Henry Ahling, of Grass Lake, has faith in the future of wheat. He will put in 100 acres this fall. He harvested 75 acres this season, and estimates that he has an average of 26 bushels to the acre.

David Howe, sixteen years old, living near Holly, tried to shoot a fifteen-cent crow the other day. David did not damage the crow, but nearly blew his own arm off. The doc

The Fiint Globe says there was recently threshed on a farm in Filit township, Gene-see County, from two and a half acres of four-rowed Russian barley, 129 bushels of plump,

fine grain. A good yield. Port Huron begins to see its error in making Carleton wants a canal from the Black river o the St. Clair built; or, failing that, a 6x

feet box drain. Abel C. Durfee, 85 years old, was killed by the cars near Muskegon this week; and the charred body of W. M. Utley was found on a pile of burning ties near Lake, just west of Farwell, where it was supposed it was thrown by the pilot of an engine.

pFred Engel." a Saginaw County farmer. ubilant over an average of 36 bushels pecre of his wheat crop; and J. A. Slocum, the same township and county, had a crop 368 bushels of wheat on a tract of eight acres which he underdrained last fall. The event of the week at Charlotte was the

innual encampment of the Eaton County

battation G. A. R. The city was charmingly corated. A sod fort, erected at the section of two principal avenues, and a fine four-sided arch spanning another intersection were much admired features of the decora-G. S. Wheeler, of Salem, Washtenaw Co.,

who has examined schoolma'ams for 14 years and been county superintendent of schools for six years, estimates be has filled out about 6,000 teachers' certificates in that period. Mr. Wheeler has now decided to sever his connection with the examining board.

C. T. Wright, in jail at Benzonia for the all, is more afraid of lynching than of law. There is little extenuating evidence to aid Wright, and public indignation is at white heat and intensified by the appearance in court of the widow and children of Marshall, clad in deep mourning.

T. McGraw, of Saginaw, and R. W. Hawley of Cleveland, has begun the erection of a lumber mill at the mouth of the Dead River, near Marquette. The mill will have a capacof thirty million feet per annum. A line of reilroad will be built from the mill to the timbered lands, ten miles distant, which are estimated to cut 200,000,000 feet of the very best of the

Mr. Lewis Willey, of Pewamo, told the Ionia Sentinel recently that he went into the raising of Shropshires ten years ago, buying 18 ewes, 10 lambs and two rams. He sold, last season 125 lambs for \$1,000; and says he has realized from these 30 head and their increase, \$5,816, to which must be added the value of his wool clip of this year, which will bring the amount up to nearly or quite \$9,000, which he thinks

good pay on his investment. Two Polish women living at Bay City had a pitched battle in which a grocery scale figured prominently, on the 15th, and one with an unspellable name so battered the other tha she will probably die. The assailant had been whose malign power was due the deformed condition of her child.

The corner-stone of Howell's new court house was laid last Saturday. It was a big day for Howell. But the long list of articles placed in the corner stone, as named in the Republican, indicates that when in the coof human events it becomes necessary to lose its contents to generations yet struck a circulating library of the period.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, has secured the contract to furnish in bang-up American style, the new "National" hotel at Montevideo, Uraguay, South America, which will have 300 rooms and be the largest hotel in South America. About \$300,000 worth of furniture, carpets, draperies, etc., will be furnished by the Ber-key & Gay Co., whose contract calls for all The annual picnic of State troops at State expense was held at Goguac Lake, near Battle

they too knew something of the risks and perils of war. As a little incident showing what the boys call fun may be mentioned the cleaning out of the railroad restaurant at Grass Lake, both as regards food and dishes. Samuel Seney and his son Harvey, well-to-do farmers, living near Chelsea, Washtenaw County, had an altercation over a pulley beonging to a traction engine Burnett Ste bach had bought of them, which Harvey wished to hand over to Steinbach, but which the senior Seney said Steinbach should not have. The father became very much enraged, and

Creek. Chickens and pigs of roasting size

belonging to farmers in the vicinity feel as if

finally stabbed his son in the abdomen, inflic ing a probably fatal wound. in jail, in default of \$3,000 bail. Charles Brearley and Emil Gusch, of Harris Creek, Kent County, were suspected of steal ing wheat from their neighbors. Warrants were sworn out for their arrest, and in the early morning of the 13th Deputy Sheriff Peter Sinclair and his brother, Dan, went to Brearey's house to serve the warrants. A do which was unchained and let out of the house when they knocked was summarily dispose of by a ball from a revolver, but when the sherif attempted to enter, the door was opened just far enough to allow the muzzle of a gun to pass, and Dan Sinclair received the charge, dying instantly. A ball from a second gun gave his brother a wound in tace he will carry to his death. Breazley was wounded by a counter-volley by the two outwounded by a counter-volley by the two out-side, and Gusch took to his heels and has not

The pension payments for August are esti-nated at \$18,000,000.

Victims of the flood are still being recovered at Johnstown, Pa. Two daily has been the average the past week. The dressed beef law has been declared un-constitutional in Minnesota. Wonder how much of the "Big Four's" money helped the

judges to see it? Small deposits of gold have been found in Indiana, along the banks of Bean Biossom Creek, in Brown County. There is more exitement than gold.

A storm which passed over the Missouri Valley the first of the week was accompanied by unusual electrical manifestations. Twenty persons were killed by lightning. North Dakota has compromised on the wo-man suffrage clause in the constitution by

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At Paris the Senate court has found Gen. At Paris the Senate court has found dell. Boulanger guilty of conspiracy against the republic. Count Dillon and M. Rochefort were also found guilty. The council has anhuled the elections in twelve cantons in

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

allowing them to vote at school elections, and | which General Boulanger was elected to the submits the question of suffrage to the peo-ple.

General Council, on the ground that he was not legally eligible to office.

Dr. J. H. Bayliss, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnat, and a popular and widely known Methodist clergyman, died at Bay View, Mich., on the 14th, of a carbuncle on the back of his neck. He was 54 years of age.

The owners of the coke ovens at Conneils and hence raided some of the ovens and plundered stores in the neighborhood. Frank Collum, the Minneapolis attorney

who defrauded his illiterate benefactor out of nearly half a million of dollars by forging his signature, has had 33 complaints filed sgainst nim, and it will be necessary to furnish ball to the extent of \$102,000 to effect his release. is said the price of steel rails has advanced from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton, the principal reason being the destruction of the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, whose output was

very large, the works being among the largest, if not indeed the largest, in the country. Wm. Jones, trusted employe of a publishing firm in Philadelphia, is \$40,000 short in his accounts, owing to his mania for rare books, engravings and antique furniture. He has disappeared, and his collection, bought principally with embezzled funds, turned over to his

The three iron mines in the Menomines The three from mines in the Menominer range of the Lake Superior district owned at Youngstown, O., have been sold to a syndicate of New York capitalists, who now practically control the market for non Bessemer hematite fron, and can put 1,500,000 tons of ore in mar-

Dr. Alexander Mott, son of the celebrated Dr. Alexander Mott, son of the celebrated surgeon Valentine Mott, died of pneumonia at Yonkers on the 13th, 65 years of age. Dr. Mott in 1861 took charge of the organization of the medical corps of the army, and founded the general army corps. After the war he made a special study of hydrophobia, and was recognized as the highest American authority on the subject.

Average yield 29.8 bushels per acre.

PRICE3—One bushel. \$2.00; two bushels at \$1.50 per bushel; four and less than ten bushels at 51.50 per bushel; ten bushels and overat \$1.35 per bushel; ten bushels acreated the property of the property of

What's the matter with the agricultura What's the matter with the agricultural population nowdays anyhow? Farmers used to be quiet, mind-my-own-business people, but they seem to be getting quarrelsome and vindictive. Too many crimes are being committed in quiet country districts, both in this and other States, among the farmers. J. W. Sutton, of Winamac, Ind., is under arrest for histographs Charles Livile to put strephine to Sutton, of Winamac, Ind., is under arrest for hiring one Charles Lytle to put strychnine in whiskey and give i: to five of the best known farmers in the vicinity and then burn their barns. Sutton is a rich farmer, owning about 7,000 acres of land. He had quarreled with the men he wanted to have poisoned; and promised Lytle five dollars for his part of the

The Brown-Sequard "elixir of life" which The Brown-Sequard "elixir of life" which is attracting so much attention from physicians just now, seems to be of the nature of a good many new things. A great deal more has been claimed for it than it can do; and the danger of its use underestimated. Some of those to whom it was administered as a subcutaneous injection suffered severely from its use, while one well known scientist has discovered in some of the alleged "elixir" made from the glands of a lamb which had tuberculosis, quantities of the bacilli which cause this disease. Probably after the brief furor attending any new thing for which extravagant claims are made, the Brown Sequard elixir will be forgotten. elixir will be forgotten.

At Birmingham, Ala., the superstitious and ignorant negroes have become blind believers in one Tobias Jackson, an old darkey who cla'med to be Daniel the prophet. Last week he persuaded three young negroes to attempt to enact the drama of the three Hebrew children who passed through the flery furnace in Nebuchadagars time. The simple minded Nebuchadnezzar's time. The simple-minded neoncondenezers time. The simple timed hegroes therefore, firmly believing the immunity promised by their prophet, rushed into the heart of an iron furnace, into the white heat of the melting iron, and failed to return, of course. Jackson told his followers he saw them rise to heaven in the air and has promised they shall revisit their friends on earth on Sunday next. The negroes should have tested the worth of their prophet's asteritons by inviting him to play Daniel in the lions' den before they placed too much cred-

Judge David S. Terry, the Californian who married the notorious Sarah Althea Hill, after her famous suit against Senator Sharon, met U. S. Supreme Judge Stephen Field in a depot dining-room at Lathrop, Cal., on the 14th. Terry had a grudge against Field on account of his decree denying Sarah Althea's claim to be the wife of Sharon, and had threatened his ife. As soon as Terry recognized Field he approached the table where he sat and slapped his face. Instantly U. S. Marshai Negle, who was field's companion, drew his revolver and shot Terry dead. A scene of wild excitement followed. Nagle was traveling with ment followed. Nagle was traveling with Judge Field in expectation of some outbreak on Terry's part should the two meet, as Terry's threats had been often and publicly repeated, it being thought that Judge Field should be protected. Nagle was arrested, but Judge Field was not. Terry, in 1859, gained a national notoriety by shooting U. S. Senator Brotherick, of California, after having by bitter personalities provoked him into accepting a challenge to a duel which Terry forced on him. Brotherick fired in the air, but Terry shot to kill.

Foreign.

King Humbert has appointed the American electrican and inventor, Thomas Edison, a grand officer of the order of the Crown of Italy.

The population of France increases under the new anmesty law. Three thousand de-seriers from the army have returned to France from Geneva, where they were living.

The crowned heads of Europe cannot sneeze bowdays without some observer prophesies war. The toast which Emperors William and Franz Josef drank at a banquet at Berlin, is the last "straw" said to indicate a purpose to seek a pretense of war upon the other powers.

Beautifully located and well equipped, exceptionally superior course in Art and Music, unsurpassed advantages for higher education in all branches. For catalogue and information, ad-GEORGE F. STONE, Principal.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through Sleeper Daily to Texas Points. The C., B & Q R R. is now running in connection with the Missouri, Kansas & ville acceded to the demands of the strikers, but the Hungarian laborers were too dul and stupid to understand they had won their cause, from Chicago to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, from Chicago to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Denison, Ft. Worth, Waco, Australia, Lakeside Stock Farm, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. Train leaves Chicago at 5:45 p. m. daily, Peoria at Sunday, and reaches

SHROPSHRESHED.

Breeding Farm,

MOUND SPRING.

Bolicited.

Geo. A. Hart, Lakeside Stock Farm,

Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered and promptly answered and promptly answered. Denison, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, Housinformation can be obtained of Ticket Agents and P. S. Eustis, G-n'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

FOR SALE

Forty Shropshire ewes; twenty registered and wenty unregistered; also Shropshire ram. All at reasonable prices and terms. JOHN LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., Mich.

Michigan Amber Seed Wheat.

Indiana Experiment Station. Average yield 29.8 bushels per acre.

Supt. Purdue Farm, Lafavette, Ind

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, HILLSDALE, On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Charted 1855. For both sexes. Pive full coarses. 25 instructors. Location fine. Exrenses low. Normal course for teachers. New Gymnasium. Unsurpassed literary societies. Students of Hillsdale College take high rank. Fall term begins Sept. 10. 1889. For particulars write E. G. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN Fair and Exposition

JACKSON, SEPT. 2d to 6th. **\$8,000** in Premiums

Besides the following Special Premiums: \$3,000 in Horse Department; \$1,000 for Military Drill; and \$500 for Band Contest.

EXHIBITION OPEN IN THE EVENING! with Concerts, Drills, Fireworks, and Baloon Ascensions. The grounds and buildings will be brilliantly illuminated by electric light.

Half-Fare on all Railroads.

Admission, 25 cents. W. W. WITHINGTON, President. R. T. McNAUGHTON, Secretary. A. M. TINKER, Treasurer.

SEED WHEAT.

I will furnish Velvet Chaff Seed Wheat, well cleaned, in new sacks, delivered at the depot, for \$1.50 per bushel. I got my seed of Prof. Latta, of Purdue University, Lafsyette, Ind. He has tested it with 46 different varieties for five years. It stands at the head for hardiness and yield. The average there was 33 bushels for four years. Last season I harvested 415 bushels from 10 acres; this season 422 bushes from ten acres; 42 2-10 bushels per acre. D. SHADDUCK,

Grand Ledge, Eaton Co., Mich HEREFORDS

I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for Sale

OF FINE BREEDING. Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address

WM. STEELE,

SOMERVILLE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. CLAIR, MICH.

CHARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred SCOTCH COLLIE SHEPHERD PUPS, males \$4, females \$3. To be paid for when delivered. Enclose stamps.

GROWN AT THE

and all from superior imported ewes.

The lambs were dropped in February, and are all broad-loined, deep-fleshed animals, and ex-

JAMES M. TURNER, Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.



Howell, August 31st, '89

GEO. COLEMAN, P. O. address Howell, Mich.

OAK HILL STOCK FARM,

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor. WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH

Clydesdale Horses.

American Merino Sheep of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. K. Sauford.

Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families. All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays DOOR VILLAGE, IND. Style, Action and Quality, combined with Good Pedigrees.
IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED. erms to Suit Purchasers.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHORT HORNS

FOR SALE. AT HEAD OF HERD! Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. Fo particulars address Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale,

Tecumsel. Mics. For Sale---Shorthorn Bull

Loffer for sale a young Shorthorn bull, willbe oneyear old March 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bell Airdrie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual. Price very reasonable. Address,

GRAND AUCTION SALE! DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owese, breeder of Shorthorn
L. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices.

E S. BURNETT & SON. breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

FRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70502 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-eroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle! MICHIGAN BREEDERS

IONIA, MICH., SEPT. 4th, 1889,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This herd, one of the finest in Michigan, was raised and owned by the late William McEwan of Bay City, Mich., and is now offered for sale in closing his estate. The herd consists of twenty four cows, six of which were imported by the late owner, eight helfer calves and two bulls. SALE ABSOLUTE-No postponement on account of weather, as sale will beld under cover. For catalogues and full particulars, address

W. H. McEWAN, Bay City, Mich J. A. MANN, Auctioneer



GRAND COMBINATION SALE OF HORSES OF

All Breeds including Draft, Roadster, Driving and Trotting Stock

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL., OCT. 22d, 23d & 24th, 1889 STOCK SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A grand opportunity for both SELLERS AND BUYERS. Some of the best stock produced in the country will be sold at this sale. From 75 to 100 head of horses will be disposed of each day of the sale. Ample accommodations. No postponement on account of the weather. ENTRY BOOKS NOW OPEN AND WILL BE CLOSED SEPT. 20th. Catalogues ready Sept. 25th. For circustry address.

Are the Best WHEAT PRODUCERS for the Least Money. Made from Raw Bone, Slaughter Nothing Better for ProEvery Bag GuarHouse Bone and Meat, with ducing Excellent Crops. House Bone and Meat, with Aold

Send for Circulars. N. W. FERTILIZING CO., Manufacturers, UNION STOCK YARDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PHOSPHATE SALT FOR FALL WHEAT SURE Beath to Chinch Bugs, Corn and Cut Worms. Write for circulars and prices on carlots at your railway station. THE AT18E ON FERTILIZING free. Address.
El. S. FITTOER, Bay City, Litoh.



We are booking orders for Shropshire Ram Lambs,

DROP OF 1889. Reduced rates have been obtained on all express trains. These Rams are all Registered, and of the most approved line of breeding. All the get of Imported Rectory Hero (3194)



Nineteen head of pure bred Galloways, all recorded in American Galloway Herd Book, and twenty-one fine grade Galloway heifers. Everything offered will be sold at bidders' prices, as I am about to leave the farm to engage in other business.

Marion, Livingston Co., Mich.

Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

B. J. BIDWELL.

Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address C. C. WARNER,

Successor to C. Hibbard & Son.

Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich. BERKSHIRE SWINE

of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. SHORTHORNS.

The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc. AMERICAN MERINOS, Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor-respondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-AMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of lead ing tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington 81757. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

HAZEL RIDGE FARM

SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of

and Red Rose Families.

Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address

Three young bulls, a Thorndale Rose, Bar rington and Wisd Eyes for sale on reasonable terms.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

Shorthorn Cattle

-AND-

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present.

Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Bar-

rington Barringtonia

Ready for Service this spring.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP.

W. E. BOYDEN.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewer yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Kirklevington, Wild Ey

Oxford,

WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor,

35 Fort Street West, Detroi

Wild Eyes

Craggs,

Constance,

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Bates and Bates Topped TOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeded of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Place.

DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Peri Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. Represented by the following families: Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington, . Tea Rose, Victoria Duchess,

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Mair Iomis Co. dlly Young Mary, O SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. and other high bred sorts. At the head of the GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co.

s breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bull 2d
Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale.
Correspondence solicited and will receive
prompi attention.

SELECT HERD CHAFFRE, Byron, Shiawaesee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale **Bates Cattle**

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. U. ad dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention. n26 St THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. 238-17

J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Saginaw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence respectfully invited.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruix-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical. W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder W. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 78667.

WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

Herefords. EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle ofmo-popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (650) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale a reasonable prices.

THOMAS FOSTER, Bim Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropehire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

MITH BROS. Ragle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys V. of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pecro 1187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sham. Holstein-Friesians.

M. STERLENG, Monroe, breeder of pure Bolstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale, Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south. 018-1y

Galloways.

ALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Tognsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26 R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron R., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adioning city limits; residence, and breeding and islestables in the city. Come or write me. A J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. A A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough.

A bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county.

E BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawaa-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breede:
A of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd.
Choice young bulls for sale. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, I'e R. wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merines. All stock registered and descended from Vermont focks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Gerrespondence solicited.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established it years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited. J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsiisnu, breeder of ther outhbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewee for sale of my own breed ing, tog ther with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short korn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. S. WOOD, Saline, Washienaw Co., breeder of Vermont and M'chigan registered thorough bred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

G.LUCK& SON, Gliead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. R. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa-line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont resistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breedez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited. CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawes Co., Mich ReBreeder of thoroughbred American Marine sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

Shropshire Sheep.

A FTER my return from A England, about Aug. 25, I can suit all buyers on Shropshire Rams suitable in quality and breeding to head the finest flocks of America always. See the 300 I can show before buying. Meet all parties at any train. Correspondents have personal attention. C. S. BINGHAM, Vernon, Mich.

WORD TO YOU. I will continue to fur A nish the best Shropshires to be had, as low as they can be bought. Free delivery to any point in Michigan.

11y21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection invited. CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gens-fee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-1y* S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich. jly21-6m

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited. J. COEBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class
Stock for sale.

J. Shropshire sheep of registered stock.
Stock for sale.

J. Brundel, Birmingham, Oakland Co.,
importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I importmy sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Co., breed-sheep. 1627-17* HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.



L. S. DUNHAM. Shropshire Sheep,

M ONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, im porters, breeddrs and dealers in Shropahir sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspectio of stock and correspondence solicited.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, N. Y. breeder of registered Shropshire sheep. Rams for sale from imported stock. jly5-6m A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-ly VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Washtenaw Co., dealers in imported and breeders of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks

GEO. S. MARCY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Poland-Chinas.

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. A. LIMBECK. Dowagiac, Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. Herd took first prize in each class competing for, also sweepstakes. at Michigan State Fair, 1888. Recorded in Ohlo P. C. R. Pigs not akin for sale.

C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.
My breeding stock all recorded
in both the Ohio and American
Poland-China Records. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohis P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sais. Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Corres-pondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. I breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co. breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orohard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

HENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich. Pure Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express Tecumsch 2d 6155 and Zack 4494 in use.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co.
breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding
stock all of choice families. All stock recorded
Write for prices. Chester-Whites.

A. WARREN. Ovid, breeder of imported Chester White swine. All stock eligible to registry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an swered. Small Yorkshires. W. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, Clinton
Co., Mich. breeder of Small Yorkshire
pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale. my30-iy

J. A. MANN, Kalamarco, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Sales made in any parts of Unite States of Canada. Terms reasonable and made known



GREENVILLE, MICH.,

OWNER OF Challenge Herd of Poland China Swine.

Also Breeder of Victoria Swine. Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 844; Anson Ro. 10479, Jenny Lind No. 23598, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred Marcis and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. Special rates by express.

L. W. &O. BARNES.

- PROPRIETORS OF -LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks

LACED WYANDOTTES.

A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at & per 13 or \$3 for 26. Address C. F. R. BELLOWS.



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Cleveland Bay Horse Company



CLEVELAND BAYS,

representing the leading popular families and of FOR SALE. All our norses guaranteed breeders and per-fectly sound. Half-bloods for family horses

We Shall Exhibit at State Fair and Detroit Exposition.

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The Depot for English Horses. The Largest Stud in England. Skires, Clevelands, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

JAMES F. CROWTHER, Stud Farm, Mirfield, Yerkshire, England

A Good Lot to Select From and of Various Families.

IONIA, MICH Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20730, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 2431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elisabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and beifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison ts on the new Michigan and Ohis Railroad. Farr- connected with State Telephone

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

Two good young Shorthorn bulls. One a Knightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renick Rose of Sharon, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or blemish. Address

Wolverine Stock Farm! AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and

VERNOR,

I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not
akin.

je15-tf

Stallions and mares. Over 100 always on hand. Horses from this stock received high honors at all the leading American fairs. Catalogues on application Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several families and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars. WM. STEELE.

C. E. WAKEMAN,

Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - - MICH.

C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.

55 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Breesster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Boetry.

GARDENER'S SONG.

Oh! a gardener's life is as pleasant a life As a working-man's can be Tis a gial pursuit to plant the root, And nurse the flower and tree.

His life is set to ceaseless song. Sweeter than poet can sing. Warbled in notes from the feather'd throats Of the hirds from summer to spring. And doth he not make the wildest brake

Gay as a conqueror's fleet ! For his strong right hand is the magic wand

That brings fresh flowers to our feet With a sneer or a frown a man may look down Upon many ignoble trades;

But Purple and Pride even dare not deride The work of the King of Spades. The oldest craft known he claims as his own. The only work Heaven thought well Should be done by a man ere a trouble began, Or the "grand old gardener" fell.

Then the men of the spade should be proud their trade, Invading no crowded mart. Whose daily toil gives wealth to the soil. And joy to the home and heart.

-Rowland Brown.

BINDING SHEAVES.

Hark! a lover binding sheaves To his maiden sings. Flutter, flutter go the leaves. Larks drop their wings, Little brooks for all their mirth

Are not blithe as he. "Give me what the love is worth That I give thee.

Speech that cannot be foreborne Tells the story through; I sowed my love in with the corn, And they both grew. Count the world full wide of girth

And hived honey sweet, But count the love of more worth Laid at thy feet.

"Money's worth is hou se and land. Velvet coat and vest Work's worth is bread in hand,

Ay, and sweet rest. Wilt thou learn what love is worth Ab, she sits above. Sighing, 'Weigh me not with earth,

Love's worth is love." -Jean Ingelou

Miscellaneous.

THE TWISTIFICATIONS OF MOLLY MOLLOY.

"Sure. Molly's the most unfortunate crayther that iver you see," said Donal, "for misunderstandin' gintale conversayshun intirely. Sure, no matther what you're pleas ed to say, she'll take it in its literary sinse, like as whin, in spakin' of the great shower of rain we had, the praste said 'the windys years. I was afraid to ask her right out of heaven were opened.' 'It's right your riverence is,' says Molly, 'for faith I heard the smashin' of one of the panes.' And if one had iver axed her before. So I waited the stupid gurrl wasn't afther gazin' up into till we had eaten our pertaties that avenin' the skoi, to see if the windy had been shut.

out in Ireland, and very aisy reckonin' it is; for, in straight descint backwards, me greatgrandfeyther and Tim O'Garman's greatgrandmother were brothers and Tim's wife's grandmother and Moily's stepmother's fey-

ther's uncle were sisters. "So you see that whin Molly's feyther was transported and her mother died, me feyther couldn't let his own flesh and blood perish with hunger, and he took her in, and enough of anythin' in the shanty for two babies, and whin Molly had the sup of milk I hollered with an empty stomach, and whin I was covered up with the bed quilt, she my understandin' of how it happened that I got all the brains and she got all the good the two of us. And sure its a beauty Molly is intirely, with the purtiest rid cheeks and black hair that reaches down to the knees of

er. And great rollin' eyes, soft and gentle, and set wide apart in the honest face of her like those of a little Kerry cow; eyes that always looked you straight in the face and yet niver seemed to see nothin'. She was niver sinsible that you were pokin' fun at her, and she hadn't a mimory long enough to remimber an onkoindness. "She nursed me feyther when he died of

mother, and kept me at school, and dug the | wanted for a wife; and I had no money to | live in sich a hovel?' says he. pertaties, and did all the work there was to go courtin' with, and whin I considered be done, till I was grown a man in size. Sorra a bit of thanks did she get for that Molly, I wondered what should I do when same. For, by the same token, the more you give a bye the iddication of a gintleman the more he'll look down on thim that slaved it was that way with me, sorr, and me pet name for Molly in thim days was: 'You blunderin' ignyramus of a grane cabbagehead?' And sure it would have angered a saint to have seen the stupid things that Molly did, all the time tryin' her very best

"Well, one day I brought home a piece of mate, and its not often we had the luxury same token. Molly had no more idea how she should cook it than if it was the dinner of an imperor.

"'Put it on with a cabbage-head!' says I 'and sure an illegant biled dinner we'll be and went to work at the end of the lot. But, howly saints! when I came back hungry for me dinner, what did I see but the pig munchin' the beefsteak forninst the cottage and Molly going about her wurruk singin' as merrily as a lark in the mornin'.

" Why, Donal, dear,' says Molly, said put it on a cabbage-head, and first I thought it was my own head yee was nanin', for that is what you're always sallin' me, and thin I thought it couldn't be that sure, and so I laid it on the biggest cabbage in the yard. Its thinkin' about things that muddles me up, and afther this, Donal, dear, I'll niver think about anythin', and the tears riz in her eyes as she spoke. And, oh! Donal, do yees think it will do the pig any harm?"

"Well, I was that mad I could have bate her, but a Molloy is always a gintleman, and niver bates a lady-savin' and exce lawful wedded wife. 'Molly, Molly,' says

with you afther this,' says I. "'Just as you plaze, Donal dear,' says

Molly: 'but if you're goin' away, I'll go wid ye, for sure I couldn't live widout you.' "I made her no answer, but just struck out across the fields, not rightly knowin' or carin' which way I wint; but happenin' to

look round I saw her followin' afther.

"'If you will be comin',' says I, 'draw the doore to behind you;' for I misthrusted that while she went back to shut the doore. I could get well out of sight of her. To do this the better, I made straight for a bit of boggy woods, and lapin' into the midst of it, I went crashin' me way through till, before I knew it. I was in the open bog, and a-sinkin' deeper with every plunge in the bad ground. This brought me to me sinses, and I tried to turn round and come back; but I was in a sort of quicksand, and the more I struggled the more I sank, 'till I was up to me waistband in the cowld. clammy mud that was like soon to be the death of me. Well, I hollered and I beliered, without any likelihood of making mesilf heard in that lone place, and with the illegant prospect of having my mouth soon stopped with the mud; and I had about givin' mesilf up to me fate when I heard Molly callin'.

Donal, where are you, Donal?' " 'Here, Molly darlint,' says 1; 'but look careful where you're steppin', and forgive me for all the evil things I've said of you, for its dyin' I am.'

" Whist! Donal, be alsy: I'll git you out," says she.

" 'Ye can't do it,' says I: 'for even if you should lay down a log for me to catch on to, I misthrust it wouldn't bear me up; what I need is a flat boat, and there's no time for the gettin' of that, for I'm sinkin' deeper ivery minute.'

" Ry the same token, it's this that I've brought the doore for,' says she. With that she laid the doore of our cottage flat-wise on the bog, and I managed to crawl upon it and to get safe to sound land.

" 'And how, in the name of all the saints, did you happen to have the door wid ye?" says 1, as she scraped the mud off me trousers. 'Why, Donal, dear,' says she, that we rode on togither, an' a right amongst themselves. 'What have you let don't you mind how you told me to draw the doore to behind me? Sure. I'd have been here the sooner but for the thrubble I had gettin' it off its hinges and tyin' the taties sold for, and how much I could save halter well around it and draggin' it afther

ly's blunderin' that had saved my life, and flamin' and her eyes a-shinin', that I kissed ! how she had said that she couldn't live widout me; and a new idee come into my head and nearly knocked me sinseless. I thought that Molly might be even more satisfacthory as a wife than as a cousin, and what a fool I had been not to have thought of it all these would she marry me, knowin' how much it would surprise her, and misthrustin' that no and as I was sittin' on the doore-sill smokin' "Molly's me cousin, sorr, as we make it my pipe and Molly was washing the dishes, I says, careless like :

" Molly, did you iver think of being man

" 'That same I have, Donal,' said she. " Well, what have yees thought about it?' savs I.

she, 'that's it's married I'll be.'

"'What? says I; 'yees don't say that yees already promised? Who is the gosseon?" says I; 'tell me, an' I'll break his head for him. How long has this been goin' on, ye desateful crayther?

Molly, 'but I've been thinkin' about it iver some money for the church-poor. And since yer mother died. Sare, it isn't dacent whin Feyther McClosky tould him that the ran around to keep herself warm, which is for me to be kapin' house for yees in this lone way.

" 'Whin are yees afther bein' married? says I.

"'What do yees think of Christmas Day "'Make it Michaelmas,' says I, 'and

maybe by that time I can scare up a wife mesilf, for it will be lonesom' widout yees.'

"But though I kept watch for him, niver a peep could I catch of Molly's young man, I considered in me moind all the gurrls in look into the cottage: Tipperary there was not one of them that I

she was gone. "Those were sad days for Ireland, for, by the same token, what with the landlords livin' in London, away from the estates, and | the parior,' says he. the agents carin' only how they could squeeze the rint out of the tinants, and turnin' thim as were behind out of their cottages and farms, to starve on the roads, no wonder the byes, with the discouragement, got wild like, and did crazy things intirely. They made a society amongst thimselves 'Ribbon men' they called thimsilves, and they helped the poor people that was thrown out of their shanties, and they bothered the

of a beefsteak in thim days, and, by the bad landlords. But I niver had any doin's with thim, for by one way or another I had always had the rint ready, though the pig wint for it one quarter, and sorra anothe bit of mate did we have that winter afther the steak that Molly put on the cabbage No more had Molly a new dress or a bonnet and she had denied herself the amusemin of ivery wake that had been held in the parish, till her spirits were growin' as heavy

as her understandin'. "There was a fair at Cashel, and, one fin day, 'Molly,' says I, 'I'll take what eggs we have in me handkercher, and I'll sell this at the fair, an' bring you home a ribbon, says I, and with the eggs in one hand, and me skillaly in the other, off thrudges I to

"Now, while I was gone, who should come to the cottage but one of the byes, to get me to meet with thim the night at the

"'Not yit,' says Molly, thinkin' of the

I am, for his holiness the Pope couldn't live by the same token, he's thinkin' of bein' one the night when he comes back from the fair.'

"'That's good,' says Murtagh, 'and ! its sure you are that he's with the 'Ribbon,' tell him to meet with us at midnight in the skirts of Ballymoran Forest.'

" 'I will that same,' says Molly, and to be sure that she shouldn't forgit, knowin' her talent for twistifyin' a message, he made her repeat it three times- 'Midnight in the skirts of Ballymoran Forest.'

"Now, its right you are in thinkin' that Molly made a mess of it intirely, but before I tell you the how and whyfore of that, you must know the luck that came to me on the it were a Candlemas procession,' says I. way to the fair.

"I was thrudgin' along whistlin' to me silf, when I heard a great rackit behind me, and whin I looked around, there was a gintleman's dog-cart a-runnin' away with his forest.' ' horse; and the gintleman himsilf a-running afther, and, by great exartion, losin' a rod or two the minute. I planted meslif in the middle of the road, and droppin' me eggs, I grabbed hould of the bridle, and hild on to the gintleman came up pantin' and blowin' like a grampus.

"The borse it quieted down after a bit, and prisently the gintleman's footman came up, a rubbin' of his showlder, which had been hurt with bein' tumbled in the ditch. 'Ye'd better go back to the hall, Terry,' says the gintleman, 'an' have the docther look at your showlder,' says he; 'l'll drive on to the fair, if this honest lad will get up two of the byes jumped up from a ditch, with beside me and hould the horse when I get down,' says he.

" 'Thank you, your honor,' says I, 'and its just what I'd like, for I'm goin' to the 'em a hunk of mutton pie, and the other a fair mesilf to trade me eggs for a ribbon piece of plum puddin', and they lowered for Molly;' and then I looked around and their guns and let me pass. "It's Molly there were me eggs all scrambled, ready Molloy,' says one. 'Whin is your cousin for the atein', into what the Frinch cooks comin',' says the other. 'He's not far off,' to the gentry calls a epaulette, or an amu- says I, imitatin' me cousin's vice. 'Where lit, or the likes of that.

"Well, the gintleman, when he see the condition of the eggs, first he laughed, and and I wint on, but I misthrusted now what thin he said it was a pity, it was; but niver sort of a frolic I'd fallen into, and purty moind, Molly should have her ribbon, and soen I found mesilf amongst a dozen or the best he could find at the fair. With twinty of them all talkin' and conspirin' pleasant-spoken man I found him, barrin' a | that woman come here for?" says the leader great trick of askin' questions about the tin- to one of the guards who had brought me. ants, and the agent, and how much the perwhen the rint was paid, and this, that, and | whisper, 'it's only half-witted Molly Malloy, | and which carries fresh water from one end the other. And at the fair, he was here, "I was sinsible enough that it was Mol-there, and iverywhere, talkin' with ivery one, and askin' and askin' more questions she looked so purty, with her cheeks a than a praste with the catechism. But he didn't forget Molly's riboon, don't you be and said that me brother, who had come her thin and there; and as I did so, I minded talkin'; an illegant one it was, with a rid satin sthripe and roses blossomin' all over it. Thin he said, 'Donal, come in; let me see you take a turn at the dancin;' but though there was a harper an' a fiddler on the

why is this?" says his honor. "'If your honor pleases,' says I, 'it's belittle time, money or heart to spand on the dancin'.'

the gintleman. 'l've heard so much of the blithe village games of Ireland I fancied a fair would be much gaver." says he. " You should have seen our fair in the

"' It doesn't please my honor at all', says

ould days' says I 'whin The byes were all in muslin dressed, And the girls in corduroy.

"Thin we set out for home, and on the way we stopped at a school-house, and its empty we found it, and no glass in the windys, or floor, barrin' the ground.

"Feyther McClosky, the parish priest, saw us comin' out of the school-house, and onor bowed to him, and asked him a mort "'Don't be angry, Donal, dear,' says o' questions, as he had me, and gave him rayson the children didn't go to school was because they had no time from the work, and besides it was no one's business to send is a tacher or rid' up the school-house,

"' It's my business', says his honor, 'an' what that agent of mine's been doin' these

years, I can't consave'. "With that they shook hands friendly, and in a short time we reached me cottage, "'Just as ye plaze, Donal, darlint,' says and there was Molly standin' in the door-Molly, and we settled back again into the way with the surprise knocked into her to

see me come drivin' up like a lord. "' Is this where you live?' says his honor. why, its on me own land.' And thin, they were that sly, the craythers! and though | whin he come to a stand, so that he could

"'Is it possible that human craythers " 'Please your honor to look in, you'll how hard it was to make me livin' with find it clane', says I. 'It's not much that

Molly has brains for, but scrubbin' is not So his honor looked around. "I thought the Irish kept their pig it

"'Piease your honor,' says I, 'the pig wint to pay the last quarter's rint, and Molly has been lonesome enough without

the darlint. "With this he says, 'Come up to the Hall, and I'll send you back with one of my best

"As I was climbing into the dog-cart he tage, and av coorse he asked me the why of that, and I tould him how we lost it in the bog, and I thought he would a died of

"'She's a good girl is Molly,' says he; faithful heart like hers is better than the

best intellect in the world. ". Sure its truth your honor is spakin', says 1; 'If I could find out who the spalpeen is that has the ownin' of her heart, sur its a good drubbin' I'd give him, for I misthrust he's not treating Molly right, for they vere to have been married last Michaelmas,

and its two months gene. "Find him out,' says his honor, 'and give him a good batin', with me con

" 'I will that same,' says I, and that was the first and only promise that I iver broke "He sent me home with a ba

victuals, and a beautiful little spotted, blackand-white pig, tied by the hind leg of him which gave me such a chase that whin ched home again I was worn out intirely was taken with admiration, what first with the pig and thin with the victuals, and thin with the ribbon, and lastly with the thought that our own landlord had come home to

clean forgot to give me Murtagh's message until it was nearly bed time.

"Now, if she had given me the errant as it was given to her, divil a bit would I have stirred out of the shanty that night, but, says she, 'Wnist! Donal, and you haven't eaught all the good luck that's stirrin' yit,' says she, 'for Murtagh was here the mornin', and he says for you to come to the crannach in Ballymoran Forest at midnight, dressed in me patticoats, and you will see some fine fun the night.'

" Dressed in your petticoate! says I, and what rayson did Murtagh give that I should rig meself out as a woman, as though

"' Niver a bit of a rayson, but belike, it's some fun for the byes, for it's particular he was about it and made me say over three times, 'be sure he comes in skirts to the

"Well, I felt gayer that night than I had for many a day, and I thought I would like nothin' better nor a frolic with the byes; so I let Molly disfigure me by putting her Sanday dress on me, one with big flowers on to the baste till he tired of draggin' me, and it, a stollish kind of callky that they covers sofys with in the houses of the gintry. An' tied a kercher over me head, an' I hardly knew whether I was Molly or Molly was I. Thin I took the rimnints of our supper along in the basket, for I thought I'd treat the byes and we'd all drink to the health of our young landlord.

"Well, I wint on gaily enough till I come to the hedge foreninst the forest, and thin guns in their hands, and pinted thim at me. 'Give the pass-word,' says they, 'or you're a dead woman.' With that I threw one of

" They're in the crannach,' says one,

" Sure, she's the bearer of important dispatches,' says he: 'an',' he says in and she's that thick-headed she'll niver of it to the other. The work of preparing

understhand nothin', says he. "With that I dropped thim a curtsy and thanked the gintlemen for their politeness, home from the fair with a broken head, had sint them some pervisions to testify his kind canal. These piers are made of artificial feelin's. They grumbled to thimsilves, and some one said, low-like, that if Donal had come he wouldn't have got off that night, grounds there was no one dancin.' 'And for there was work to be done, and thim to throw into the sea. Each stone weighed that were not moinded to help, should have twenty tons, and it took 25,000 of these their mouths shut. Thin they sint meaway, massive rocks to form the basis of these cause the poor people of this country have but not till I had heard by bits that there was an attack planned for that very night, piers were built, and the artificial stone will, come two hours, when all were asleep at the Hall, an' that they meant to give the new landlord a house warmin' that should not be of a welcome. Afther this they hustled me out of the wood, and I took to informed on thim-the villains!

cellar, and tould the servants to hurry and 'And,' says he, 'his honor has heard of your says he, 'and has pervided a little supper,

to which he bids you all welcome." "Well, whativer Feyther McClosky tould the byes to do, that they did; and whin he moth breaker perched on the mountain side tould thim to eat first, one slipped his blun- in a building of such magnitude that the ierbuss into his coat-tail pocket, and another threw away his shillaly, and another hid his into insignificance when compared with it. shotgun behind the hedge, an' so they all

came into the Hall and ate their fills. "Thin his honor talked to thim, an' tould

thim his intintions of doin' his best by thim, and they inded by givin' him three cheers. "The school-house has been rid' up, and token she makes fewer mistakes than for-

Molly has took to the larnin'; by the same able parish than ours you'll not find in Tipperary, or a kinder landlord, and all through the twistifications of Molly.

"And the weddin'? Sare, a finer was niver seen in the parish, for his honor sint rial is inserted, the fuse applied and the the band from Cashel, and we had dancin' potted pig had the pleasure of bein' roasted, and other good victuals galore. For its neself that would give Molly a good sendoff, more especially as I had no fault to find with her swatcheart, barrin' his slowness in the courtin'. It was the day afther the ouse-warmin' at the Hall that I had the easure of makin' his acquaintance

"' Molly,' says I (we were workin' in the " He is,' says she.

" 'Spake the word, and I'll larrup him, savs 1. "" Don't throuble yourself, Donal, he can

take his time.' "'Oh, give him up, Molly, bad luck to him! Sure, its not much you care for him, 'm thinkin', and there's others a-waitin' to take his place, Sure, I'll marry you mesilf,

him his walkin' ticket, the villain!' "'Sure, I'll niver give him up,' says Molly, 'not if his honor himself axed me to be lady of the Hall, for I love him more than the wurrld besides. And yees needn't look so black, Donal, for it's you, darlint, that I'll marry, and no other at all at all!

if ye'll tell me who he is, and let me give

"'Molly, Molly,' says I, when I cou pake for kissin' her, 'this is the wors twistification of all, for who could have thought that I was your swatcheart?' "'Thin it's you that has twistified the matther,' says Molly, 'for it's mestif that

Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to tal any other. Hood's Sarsaparilia is a peculis ne, possessing, by virtue of its peculi

Along the Suez Canal.

water are of nearly the same level. They a number of people. now flow into one another without locks, and the canal is well described as a ditch in the desert. This ditch is about 300 feet wide at the top and 150 feet wide at the bottom, and the water within it is as quiet as a mill pond. It is of beautiful sea-green and the contrast of this color with the bare a season of quiet communion with nature. latest discovery is the use of the leaves of yellow sands which line the banks of the canal makes it wonderfully beautiful. The canal is so narrow that ships can pass only at certain points, and the management govern these passages just as the train despatchers regulate the passage of trains upon our trunk lines. There are, from time, to shot, and she lashed her sides with her tail women and children, and sold to the factory time, through the canal wider spaces where the ships must turn in while others, which have the right of way, may pass them, and at a distance these ships seem to be walking, as it were in single file through the desert. They are not allowed to go over five miles an hour, and this is largely due to the depth of the canal. Its average depth is about twen ty-four feet, and many of the ships which pass through are more than twenty feet deep in the water. There is so little water under the bottoms that there can be no great speed. The banks of this canal are of dry and

thirsty sand. In some places they are kept back by pavements of stone and others by a network of twigs like the jetties of the Mississippi. It cost nearly \$100,000,000 to build the canal, and in some places the channel had to be cut through solid rocks. In others there was little dredging needed. The waters of the Mediterranean flowed nto long, natural lakes, and these required but little excavation to make them deep enough for the transit of ships. One of the great problems in making the canal was fresh water for the workmen. The work was begun in 1858, and the ruler of Egypt provided 25,000 laborers. They were releved every three months; but it was nece sary to feed them. It took 4,000 water casks which were carried on the backs of camels, to supply them with drinking water, and this was kept up for five years. At the and of that time a fresh water canal was arranged so that water was carried from the Nile to Ismailia, and there is now a pipe which runs the whole length of the canal harbors at Port Said and Suez was very expensive, and I took a look at the piers at Port Said, which are intended to ward off the accumulations of sand and mud, and which form the navigable entrance to the stone, composed of desert sand and cement. The machinery to make them was brought here from France and the stones were made piers. On the top of this foundation the I am told, last as long as the natural article.

A Night in a Coal Mine. A small doorway, made of upright logs me legs with all me might for the Hall, and a crossbeam, marks the entrance to the leading mine in the heart of the antaracite " But his honor didn't have the house put region, says the Hazelton, Pa., correspondent into a state of defince at all at all. Instia of the Philadelphia Press. It is located on of that he ordered it lighted from garret to the mountain road just above Black Jeddo, set out a big supper, and me to run for Fey- during the Molly Maguire reign. In com- critter! Take that, will ye-and that-and ther McClosky to come in and make a spache pany with an experienced guide with a that!" The cow wilted in an instant. It of welcome to his company. And Feyther small miner's lamp suspended from his hat-McClosky arrived in the nick of time, and band, a tourist enters the dreary, cavernous come out on the balcony with his honor, just depths of night. As his eyes become acas the byes marched up foreninst the house. Castomed to the darkness, making his way life. I could have taken off my hat to that over rivulets of running water and stumbkind intintions to give him a surprise party,' ling over shining pieces of anthracite he reaches the railroad track which connects the tollers in this underground workshop with their brother workmen in the mam ten story structures on Chestnut street sink The sharp whistle of the little engine

which winds its way through the dark recesses of the mine warns all comers to give it room to pass, and the tourist hastily jumps into the ditch and presses close to the sides of the bank. The little engine, with its train laden with coal, rushes by Passing onward the tourist enters a roomy chamber where dusky men, by dingy lights, with heavy drills are tapping into the hard, black rock beneath their feet and scooping up the powdered dust until a sufficient depth is reached, when the explosive mate

warning cry is given All rush for shelter behind the pillars of lie flat on the ground until the bursting rock has ceased to scatter. The mass thus detached is sufficient to fill a small train of cars, but a body of laborers with pick and shovel, and sledgehammers reduce it to convenient size for handling. The train is soon loaded and the little engine takes it to the bottom of the slope, where a mammoth wire cable is attached, and powerful engines ield togither), 'Molly, that swatcheart of at the mouth of the slope draw the load to the outer air. The cars are then placed on the tracks of the breaker and powerful machinery carries them upward to a great height where the mass is shot down on an iron floored room where brawny men break up the large lumps and the mass is again started downward, passing through several chambers and being picked over and examined by numbers of old men and boys, who are considered fit for nothing else but to

These mines are worked day and night. and there is no intermission. No daylight penetrates the gloom of the mine, but the flicker from the little lamps suspended in men somewhat dispels the gloom. With cans upon their back, one filled with oil, another with water and another with powder, the miners wend their way into the powels of the earth.

Returning again to the earth's surface coming up in the darkness is the mammoti breaker. Electric lights shine from its many windows. The tourist ascends the steps and ow and then feels a splash or spray from he water through which the coal passes intil he approaches the upper chamber.

Here, seated around in a net work of shall low pans in which the coal is constantly kept in motion and pressed forward on its journey to the car, is a large body of people of all ages and nationalities. As the streams | PILLS.

of glittering coal pass in review before This canal is only 100 miles long; it is them, each piece of slate is removed and only one twelfth the length of the Red Sea, thrown into a box alongside of the dusky into which it conducts the waters of the workers. Thus every piece of coal which is dawn when one can say that human ingent. Mediterranean, and these two bodies of brought to the market has been handled by ity has appropriated all the benefits which

A Mother Cow on a Rampage.

The other day the weather was so charming that I could not resist the temptation to appropriations we have so far made are intake my book out into the woods and enjoy finitesimal compared to what is beyond. The As I was lying full length under a magnifi- the pine for the making of a textile fiber cent oak tree, a sudden crashing in the which can be converted into many articles. bushes caused me to drop my book and look some of great commercial importance up, when lo! I beheld in front of me an in- These leaves, which are gathered from the furiated cow, evidently but lately deprived felled trees of varieties of pine known as of her calf. Her eyes were wild and blood- the pitch, long-leaved, and field pine, by like a lion at bay. Presently she shook her at fifteen cents per 100 pounds, or \$3 per head and stamped her foot, as if to make an ton. The process of converting into fiber onslaught upon me.

It is unnecessary to say that I arose, with to a large tank, and, a proper and your as much grace and dignity as I could com- caustic soda added, the mass is then the mand, under the circumstances, and with- oughly cooked by steam, after which it is drew. And the gentle reader is to under- passed through a "rubber," which cleanses stand that by "withdrew" I mean that I it from soda, pulp, etc., leaving only the spurned the ground beneath my feet with all clear fiber. This is then passed necessarily the energy with which I was capable. And through the wringer, the breaker, and cardwell I might, for that confounded cow came | er, finishing up in the dryer. The fiber is galloping and bellowing after me like a per- now ready for use. Many articles are made fect fiend, swinging out her tail and kicking out her heels first on one side and then on the other. These particulars I observed during one or two hasty glances over my shoulder; after which I settled down to busi- geons' packing," and is used by surgeous is ness and tore through the woodland at whirl. rarious ways. Mattings, carpets and other wind speed.

All at once my ears were greeted by a succession of shrill feminine shricks, and I perceived that, all unwittingly, I had led my pursuer into the midst of a pienic party. There was no time now to change my course, to I dashed straight ahead, scattering lunch baskets, novels, broad-brimmed hats and other paraphernalia right and left. The cow was hardly six yards behind me, and gain- lizing preference for dismal tunes which h ing at every jump. Youths and maidens fied wildly in every direction, and the air significantly, as he makes a note of the was pierced with agonized cries. Of course, I was sorry, but I really could not stop to apologize.

One young lady jumped into a thorn bush and very narrowly escaped the fate of the wise man of "our town," who consigned nimself to the tender mercies of the bramble Another made a frantic effort to climb a sapling about three inches in diameter; while a third, uncertain which way to run, threw herself on the ground and kicked daughters in the family are married with and screamed like a child. The various escorts of these young ladies never stopped in their wild career until they arrived, pantng and hatless, upon the edge of the woods. As for the cow, bewildered, apparently,

by this sudden accession to the number of her victims and embarrassed by the richness of the opportunity, she came to a sudden stop and stood gazing wildly at the figures flitting in every direction. In the meantime I caught hold of the branch of a pine tree and swung myself up out of harm's way. Just then there appeared upon the scene

hat on his head, and his trousers upheld by

was abnormally elongated by what I shall There were clusters of diamonds, circles if be polite enough to call a smile, and his face pearls and solitaire stones by the quart is depicted the most exquisite juvenile delight. the single trio displayed the simple relieve Stepping up to the cow he hit her a whack hoop. with a stick be carried in his hand, exclaiming: "Gol durn ye, ye old crazy-headed was positively the most magnificent and of the jewel casket. At the resorts and it astonishing exhibition of the superiority social gatherings one hears frequent

ragged, grinning boy, had I retained a hat wherewith to testify my respect. "Come down, mister. There ain't no danger," said my youthful deliverer.

I slid down from the pine tree, and approaching the young man circuituously placed a silver dollar in his hand.

"Whose cow is it?" I asked tremulously. "What's the matter with ber?"

"Nawthin'. She's jest looking for her I turned to the young ladies with a sickly smile, but they were too terrified to appreciate the unconscious witticism. Of course l could do no less than escort the distressed at last. I took him everywhere with me a damsels home, but they could not speak a he behaved like a gentleman always. B

A Hint to Autograph Hunters, On one occasion the Duke of Wellington received a letter in the following terms. I correct the spelling : "Mr. Tomkins ventures to address the Dake of Wellington Mr. Tomkins' mother is a washerwoman Mr. Tomkins regrets to say that, having washed for the Marquis of Douro for many years, his mother has been unable to obtain payment for the last three years. Mrs. I was amazed. All my attempts to cajob Tomkins is very poor, and cannot afford to caress or play with him were received will lose the money. She hopes the duke will evident contempt. He has disowned kindly pay it. Mrs. Tomkies' address is from that day, and has transferred his also -." After carefully reading and consid- tion entirely to the landlady of my boarding ering the letter the duke sent the following house."

reply: "Field Marshall the Duke of Wel-

lington has received a letter from Mr. Tom-

kins, stating that the Marquis of Douro is

in debt to his mother, Mrs. Tomkins.

"The Duke of Wellington is not the Mar quis of Douro. The duke regrets to find that his eldest son has not paid his washerwoman's bill. Mrs. Tomkins has no claim upon the Duke of Wellington. The duke mmends her, failing another application, to place the matter in the hands of a respec table solicitor." Some six weeks later the duke had a dinner party at Apsley house One of the guests asked the duke if he was not termented by applications for his autograph. The duke replied : "Oh, yes; constantly." The friend then said: "A few days ago I was examining a most interesting collection, with your grace's in the place of honor in the book." "What was that?" said the duke. "Well, the collector's plan is to write to every person of eminence and to accuse his eldest son of bilking his washerwoman. He pastes his own letter and the reply face to face." I should like to have seen the duke's face when he heard the first Prussian cannon at Waterloo; I should also like to have seen it on this oc-

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S

sion. - Pall Mall Gasette.

The day, we venture to say, is far from in nature has so bountifully laid up in store for the use of the human family. The inventions and discoveries of even the past decade not only bear out this, but what is more, they allure he onward with insinuations that the

the pine straw is to first throw the latter in from this fiber. The coarser material is in demand for mattresses and general upholstering, being elastic, durable, and exempt from insect ravages. The finest is marked "sur flooring material are made out of it. To cloth, it is said, will endure every test.

Wedding Rings.

If marriage is not a failure there isn't a question as to the indifferent regard in which the wedding ring is held. Even the lewels has a semi-contemptuous way of presenting the tray of plain gold bands, and the tanahums or whistles softly, but none the les initials to be inscribed. Very young bride wear the yellow band, but in swell circle young married ladies have the bravade ; lav aside the emblem of undying love as soo

as the honeymoon is over. Among older wives the ring is diseards altogether, and if you inquire about it to matron will calmly tell you it's such an un to wear, and as a result the young lad seal ring, not one of which can be procure for the paltry \$7, the price of the vellou hand. Emeralds, rubies and turquoise, # in small but brilliant diamonds, are populs as wedding jewels, and not a few brid grooms have wedded their ideal with a muquise of diamonds.

A bride of a month ago was married with a serpentine ring, composed of two snakes exquisitely carved, each with a precipe jewel in its head. To show the low degree of enthusiasm for the time honored symbol of conjugal love, at the last coaching di a small boy, barefoot, a big tattered straw dinner party given in the Brunswick. three ladies out of forty, all attended ! a single home-made suspender. His mouth their husbands, wore the plain gold basi

Grass widows find the band particularly who have a few more links of freedom that is wholesome, never give it position outside bursts from the young and innocent society men who protest against what they conside misplacement of the only badge that in tinguishes a married woman from a spinste

-New York World.

A Strong Sense of Duty. "Where's your dog, old man?" said on of a party of diners at a downtown restant ant the other day. "You used to be separable." "I'll tell you," was the at wer, "if you won't laugh at me. I had kept that dog for years, you know, which saying a good deal. He was almost humai I do believe, and I kept finding out new traits in his character all the time. It w his infernal pride that separated us thou word to me all the way .- Burlington Free went to call one day on a young lady Brooklyn whose mother violently objects dogs. She made so much fuss about the coming into the house that I felt annoy and was about to take my leave, but my de sire to see the young lady overcame my sentment at the slight to Rollo and 1 put h out, though with difficulty, as he did seem to understand what I meant by it.

"When I came away no Rollo was sight. Further down the street 1 came upo him and called him to me. He did not com

It always gives us pleasure to record to accessful result of well directed effort any department of business, especially when that success is backed by merit, and tends to promote the general welfare. Competition in all branches of business at this time great, and he who by energy, integrity and perseverance takes the lead is worthy mendation. In this connection allude to Dr. Tutt, of New York, who is achieved a great victory over long establis ed competitors in the introduction of hi world renowned Liver Pills. In a compare tively short time they surpassed pills that had been before the public over a quarter a century. Tutt's Liver Pills have gained popularity unparalleled. Indorsed by the Medical Faculty in Europe and America.

Dr. Tutt deserves, and doubtless has, gratitude of thousands of invalids who has been healed by his medicine. In this age quackery it is refreshing to know that the is at least, one who furnishes a remedy pre pared on scientific principles, and loffers to the sick conscientionaly. We record his success with a feeling of pride which every American should have at the triumph of one of his countrymen.

A Newly Discovered Textile Piber.

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A STU Some Words "Why only ti only unbeauti I am not writer in the as a woman most freely tric featur certain d

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been known to because of an paper, desp The crook influenced b her natural and they are in the case of s reft, she is ap promptly, ev good cry and o ter-doing the straight nose.

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crooked nose so

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOPER

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uman ingenu-penefits which up in store for The invenne past decade t is more, they ions that the made are inbeyond. The the leaves of a textile fiber nany articles, importance. red from the ine known as field pine, by to the factory ds, or \$3 per ing into fiber

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f Duty. man?" said on wntown restaur used to be i n," was the anat me. I had s almost human finding out new he time. It was parated us though here with me an n always. But a young lady i olently objects uss about the do at I felt annoy leave, but my de vercame my ollo and 1 put his y, as he did no meant by it. o Rollo was He did not com tempts to cajole ere received with as disowned n sferred his affec

ure to record the directed effort i s, especially wh merit, and ten fare. Competitions at this time gy, integrity and and is worthy of connection Y York, who ha er long establis troduction of h over a quarter Pills have gained Indorsed by th pe and Americ

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invalids who has ie. In this age to know that the ples, and offers
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WHAT IT IS TO BE FORTY.

to discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard, thinness of crop where the upland is cleared. To note how you take to your slippers and And hug to the fire when you get home from

Ah, that's what it is to be forty. To find that your shadow has portlier grown,

That your voice has a practical, business like That your bright vision is tricky, which once

was so bright, and the hint of a wrinkle is coming to light-Ah, that's what it is to be forty. sleigh-ride, a party, a dance or a dine:

why of course you'll be present, you neve But, alas! there's no invite; you're not 'young folks" you see. You're no longer a peach, but a crab-apple tree-

ab, that's what it is to be forty. A daughter that grows like a lily, a queenand that blooms like a rose in a garden of green A dapper young clerk in an ice cream saloon, Soth a dude and dunce, is to carry off soon: And the boy that is ten and the pride of your ey is caught smoking vile cigarettes on the slyah that's what it is to be forty.

At twenty a man dreams of power and fame; At thirty his fire has a soberer flame; At forty his dreams and his visions are o'er. and he knows and he feels as he ne'er die

That a man is a fool till he's forty.

A STUDY OF NOSES. Some Words of Advice as to Feminine
Noses and Their Owners.

"Why only the noses of one sex, and why only unbeautiful noses?" I am not prepared to reply, retorts a writer in the New York Herald, except that as a woman my own sex has been the book most freely open to my perusal, and eccentric features of any sort seeming to suggest ertain dominant traits in the possessor. The study of the characteristics of the wom an with a nose which is not a thing of beau ty has for some months interested and

amused me. Previous to this I had often whiled the time of a protracted horse-car ride in noting the variety of noses, ears and chins that go to make up the features of a carful of the general public, or to mark the unanimity with which blue-eved or dark-eved people seemed to have simultaneously decided to go in one particular car to one particular

But when a desire arose within me to now whether certain characteristics were denoted by a crooked nose or a straight one, Inaturally limited my observations to the sex whose mental economy was most accessible for study, and dropped the superficial observance of strangers. I ceased mpare the noses of women of fashion and washer-ladies impartially, and took to scanning those countenances more or less familiar to me among my friends and ac-

uaintances.
The result of my study is in favor of the woman with a crooked nose. The nosethat is so little out of drawing as to still be an attractive one must partake largely of all traits, overbalanced on one side or the other, according to the modification of other strong tendencies as shown by other feat-

Let the subject of this screed no more sit in ashes, nor have her picture painted as did one foolish maiden with a gauze fan far er her lower face, since there are compensations in an ugly nose.

The woman with a crooked nose is usually the more fortunate in friendships, as she is less likely to be scornful of those less pleasantly situated than herself, either by fortune or favor; while, so far as personal qualities and her purse go, she is more disposed to be gracious and liberal and to swim with

the current that is popular.

Yet, in emergency, the ugly nose rises to the occasion with a dignity and promptness stonce the delight and terror of her near-

In matters of business I have found the woman with a delicate, straight nose either too easily advised by any stronger mind that happened to be at hand, or possessed by an utterly inconsequent tenacity of the first idea which she grasped upon the matter of it) an unwise wisdom in such a way as to save her pence and lose, eventually, her dollars. For example: Such a nose has been known to sell a valuable lot of stock because of an editorial in her tea-table paper, despite the dissussions of brothers and lawyer from the sacrifice.

The crooked nose, especially if backed by good, straightforward eyes, is apt to be influenced by environment in a different way. That is, to leave stocks and bonds to natural protectors, while she has them and they are not proven incompetent. But in the case of such proof, or if suddenly be reft, she is apt to surprise every one by promptly, even though timidly, taking mat ters into her own hands, and after taking s good cry and quietly thinking over the mat-ter-doing the very best thing possible. The straight nose, similarly placed, would walk magnificently on to financial disaster, or dissolve all hope and spirit in the tears which clear the atmosphere in which the

The same nose will be more patient planning and awaiting results in life. In love affairs patient, possibly because its wearer is not accustomed to the prompt capitulation of the lovers of the Greek-nosed

But here comes in the law of compensa mouth beneath or the soul in the girl who sign kimself at once to the sweet bondage.

useless to struggle. are those of men whose wives, many of them beautiful in every other feature, have eccentric noses. And of those who are drifting or already out of the home harbor by legal release or pursuing fame in some one of its enticing shapes, I count from memory, without effect, that unlucky number-thirteen, each with a nose to serve as a

Another is simply failing in her home life by taking on her domestic cares in ad dition to those which, as a single woman the carried, with no injustice to others, in stead of displacing the old work with the new. She "keeps" her house exquisitely, but is failing in her home-making, and wi cost her and her devoted husband.

The straight-nosed woman governs and adorns her children; the crooked-nosed woman guides and wins them, mixing up caresses and commandments in a way to make her calling and election sure as the

chosen ruler of all their hearts. One little straight-nosed woman has, how-ever, set all my deductions at naught in this domestic phase, but this, since I am tenaclous, proves the general rule. After all there seems to me but one nose that is be depended upon in any and all con ns, and that is "tip-tilted, like the petals of a flower." I should advise a son to seek and, when found, woo and win, if possible, the girl or woman with a dear, delicious

It has been estimated that we get a com te new outfit of brains every two months days. Each nerve cell has its own inde higher functions of the whole brain "en masse;" and the latter acts as a sort of boss or overseer to the individual actions and life of each separate cell. Every cell is destroyed and renewed every two months,

FINE GEORGIA MARBLE.

Marble Quarries That Are Literally Worth More Than a Gold Mine. In Pickins County, Ga., there are now the nost extensive marble quarries on the continent, and an industry is being built up surpassing by far in extent and value that of the famous marble quarries of Vermont. The story of the development of these quarries is a romantic one, and it has just been told in an exhaustive account by that entertaining newspaper writer, Amos J. Cummings. Six years ago H. C. Dement, a Chicago clothier, and Frank Siddall, a Philadelphia soap man, were riding in a car on a Georgia railroad. The former in reading a copy of a newspaper noticed the repeti-tion of the word "marble," and he gave the article a careful reading. It asserted positively that there was a vast vein of the finest marble outcroping at a certain place along Lost Swamp Creek valley. Dement, who had been raised in Vermont near the marble quarries and who knew their value, called Siddall's attention to the matter and

they agreed to go forthwith and examine the vein. They first found E. P. Howell, famous as the "wet" editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who went with them and showed them the place where the marble outcropped. It was on a farm which had been bought for a song sixty years ago by a man named Tate, who was overseer of a plantation and who found the marble while roaming in the woods, gun in hand. He held the land till his death, and he charged his sons never to sell it, no matter what happened, declaring that the day would come when it would be worth more than a gold mine. When, therefore, Dement and Siddall tried to buy the land the sons absolutely refused, remembering their father's injunction, but they leased the quarry for a high royalty. The two men then formed a big corporation and bought up all the adjoining land. An immense capital has since been invested by them and the quarry developed. The vein of marble has proved to be 2,000 feet wide and traced for two miles and a half. Nothing but marble has been found after boring 135 feet. It is a solid mass, with not a crack in it. A chunk the size of the Washington monument could be sawed from it. Solid triangles the size of the Egyptian pyramids could be cut from the prodigious mass of the purest marble. The marble is of wonderful texture, fine and strong, and when sawed into slabs an inch in thickness it is fully as translucent as ordinary stained glass. It is of all colors, but there is a pure white marble which is of surpassing beauty and susceptible of exquisite polish. It is shipped all over the United States, and is fast breaking down the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Vermont quarries. The principal stockholders of the company are making immense fortunes, and the sons of the far-sighted old Georgia man now re-

ceive \$1,500 monthly royalty. ONLY HER SIXTH.

The Matrimonial Ventures of a Modest Philadelphia Woman. "My man is too busy to come himself, so please give me a marriage certificate," said

(as related by a Philadelphia paper) a chipper dame of not more than thirty-two years -as men guess ages-as she stepped into the marriage license clerk's office one day last week. "Certainly," said the polite clerk. He

reached for a pile of papers, and, looking at the calendar, remarked: "Ninth. "No, only the sixth," put in the female.
"Then I'm wrong," replied the cierk.

"Yes, you are; I've only had five, and this is the sixth," said the woman, to the clerk's surprise.

"Oh, I meant the day of the month," aughingly replied the clerk. give him a lesson. I'm in awful hard luck gether. with men. Soon as I get them fixed I lose them. No. 1 was such a nice man. He died with consumption. When he died he had seven yards of porous plaster wrapped around him. No. 2 was a very nice man. He worked in Dupont's powder factory. Just my luck. When he was blown up there was not enough of him left to make a hair locket. No. 3 was also a nice man. He followed the sea, and they tell me a whale swallowed him up. No. 4 was a nice man, too. He was a book agent. Oh, he could talk so sweet. I used to sit by the hour and listen to him. He bought a divorce out in Illinois and sent it to me. No. 5 was a nice man. I worshiped that fellow. He got to be a politician and stayed out late at the caucuses. He said he was trying to get a contract to clean the streets, and dear knows they need it, don't they? Well, he died of enlargement of the head. Now, hurry up with that paper. No. 6 is such a nice fellow, but he might change his mind."

AMERICAN FOLK-LORE. A Special Study of More Than Ordinary Interest.

off to his doom.

She took the paper and hurried up to the

store, and when No. 6 came out he marched

"The American Folk-Lore Society" is the name of an association of literary men and scholars organized for the study of folklore and the collection and publication of the legends and traditions of North America. The society, in order to keep its members posted, publishes a journal of a scientific character, containing contributions from some of the best-known American writers.

The collection of American traditions, as it is conducted by this society, will-even when universities, historical societies and col-lectors of Americana are urged to consider whether they ought not to promote the collection of American traditions, as a National duty. To gather materials for history, which are indispensable for anthropological record, and which, unless recorded, will in a few years have irretrievably perished, must have precedence over the collation of historical records al-

ready safely lodged in libraries. Society at the present time is Francis James Child; and William Wells Newell, of Cam-Oliver Wendell Holmes, S. L. Clemens, Robert Collyer, Henry Cabot Lodge, Rutherford B. Hayes, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary Lyman Kobbe, William Henry Smith, Horace E. Scudder, Charles P. Bowditch, Dr. Franz Boas, Hubert Howe Bancroft and Otis T. Mason.

SENT HER A SHROUD.

A Young Fellow Makes His Girl a Present and Nearly Loses a Bride. The number of packages left carelessly lying around in different places in the city and lost must run up into the thousands in the course of a year. According to Billy Meech, a railway ticket office in a prominent hotel at Chicago is the great receiving basin of such truck. Many of the articles left are found to be trifles of no account whatever, but occasionally it happens that something of value is found. Billy Meech tells the following incident in this connection to a Herald reporter: "One day I found on my counter a package some one had left, and as usual in such cases laid it back, thinking the owner would call again and claim it, as is usually the case, but in this instance no one came. After it had been in our hands about two months my clerk one day suggested that we open it

and, agreeing, the string was cut, and enough of the contents exposed to satisfy

us two fellows that it was an exceedingly

was very fine, and the lace upon the front would have made any woman's mouth water

with envy. Our curiosity satiated, the paper

andsome night-gown for a lady. The fabric

on the shelf. My clerk was engaged to be married, his flancee living down in Indian-

"The wedding was to come off in a short time, and about two weeks before the time he said, referring to that package: wonder if it would do any harm if I sent that garment to my girl. It's an awfully handsome thing, and I can write a letter explaining why I send such a present; I don't think she would care; do you, Billy? I told him no; to send it, and he did, with a long letter of explanation.

The girl got the package all right, for about the right time the clerk received a letter. It was a stunner, I can tell you. By one of those mishaps that always occur when they should not, she failed to get the letter with the bundle. Her letter was short but sharp. It read: 'What do you mean by sending me a shroud?' Just think of it. The young fellow, with the best intentions in the world of sending his girl a beautiful present, had sent a garment for a dead body. I did not wonder she was

angry about it. I shouldn't like it myself. a "Well, she wrote a few lines about it not being much of a joke and about bad luck and all that, and wound up by saying the match was off. But the young man wouldn't have it that way. He got leave, and down to Indianapolis he went flying. He squared things all right, for I got a dispatch from him saying: 'All right; we are married.' So it rather hurried the matter after all. It was a queer accident, though, and might have proved serious, but did not, for the couple are living together now as happy as turtle doves; but I can not help thinking what a chump a man is who can't tell a woman's night-gown

FUSSING OVER TRIFLES.

The Two Venerable Clergymen Who

Quarreled at Chess.

The late Bishop Pinkney, that amiable Episcopal churchman who was known pretty well over the country, was a most devoted and enthusiastic chess-player, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. He would sit up all night at the game if not interrupted. His reputation for charity and amiability is well known in church circles. He was regarded as the most amiable of men whose profession is meekness. But there was one man, a minister of his own church, with whom he could not play chess without quarreling. Yet this man was one of the best chess-players in his diocese, and the rivalry between them was constantly bringing them face to face across the board. One night there was an assemblage of Episcopal clergy at the Bishop's house. Awed by the presence of the Bishop, the younger men were on their best behavior, and the evening was passing off as monotonously as the most orthodox could desire. Some one proposed chess. In a few minutes they were paired off, the Bishop being pitted against his chief rival. However enthusiastic the rest of the company may have got, they were mild and polite in their disputations out of respect for the Bishop.

Presently in one corner of the room was heard the Bishop's voice;

"You touched it, sir; you must move!"
"But I did not," replied his opponent. "You did," insisted the Bishop

"I say I did not!" "I say you did !"

"I must emphatically deny it, sir." At each contradiction the voices grew ouder. The men were glaring at each other across the squares, and the Bishop's face was red with anger.

"If, sir, that is the way you play, sir, I am done!" he cried, and the chessmen rattled on the floor. His ecclesiastic opponout gathered them up and put them in the fire. For a few minutes they glared at This one is a darling and I'll try and each other, and the clergy assembled looked raise him," said the woman. "He's a clerk on in horror. Suddenly the absurdity of the situation struck them both. The Bishop down for fear he'll crease his pantaloons burst out laughing at the childishness of and make them bag at the knees. But I'll their quarrel, and their hands came to-

A MONSTER ANIMAL.

He Was Seven Feet High, Covered with Hair and Walked Erect.

ng the time the Indians were in the South, a hunting party established a camp east of Tugalo river, in what is now Ocone County, S. C., says the Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser. One day they all went hunting leaving a deer they had killed the evening previous at the camp. At night when the Indians returned to the camp the deer was gone, and the next day the same thing was epeated, when they concluded to leave an old Indian to guard the camp and see what went with their deer. That day the old Indian saw a monster animal come and carry off the deer, and was afraid to make any attempt to kill the monster, which was about seven feet high and walked erect like a man, hairy all over, and its mouth was in the chin and great claws on the fingers and toes. The next day all seven of the Indians stayed at the camp, and, as usual, the monster came, gathered up the deer and started off, when one of them fired at it, the ball taking effect in the back. The animal dropped the deer and turned and started toward them, when the other six poured a volley into its breast and it fell dead. About three hours after that the Indians heard a noise like some one hallooing about a mile distant: "Yaho, yaho, yaho!" The Indians left the camp and called on the posse comitatus for protection, when a party of whites on horses, with all the dogs they could get, went in search of the other animal and found it. It was like the one the Indians killed, and they put the dogs after it. When the men appeared in sight the animal would run, but it could whip every dog they could get after it. The party pursued it to the river and at two jumps it went across but partially completed—be of great value the river and at two jumps it went across to students of anthropology, and libraries, the river over into Habersham County, and was shot by a party soon after it crossed the TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Flood Drowns Eight Out of a Family of Eleven Persons.

Captain Newton Faulkinbury, Deputy United States Marshal, tells the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette the following story: On his trip to Conway and Van Buren counties the other day he learned that dur-The president of the American Folk-Lore ing a heavy rain-storm in that section of the State an old man named Emmerson had the misfortune to lose his wife and seven bridge, Mass., is secretary. Among the children in a flood. As near as he could prominent members of the society are learn there had been a tremendous rain near Clinton, the county seat of Van Buren County, on the upper Red river. Emmer-son, who is an old settler in Van Buren County, was with his family in his house when the storm was raging. After an hour's rain the water gradually flooded his house, and fearing danger inside he gathered two of his children in his arms and made for the door to escape. As the door opened a huge log attoat dashed in the entrance and knocked the little ones from his arms. They fell at his feet into the swift current and were lost.

He then took up two more, one in each arm, and succeeded in getting out with them safely, telling his wife to follow with the others; but in attempting to escape in the same manner the mother, with two children in her arms and three clinging to her dress, was carried down with the flood and drowned. The father and two children, the only ones left in a family of eleven, es

caped with their lives. The night was dark and the father, with the only two survivors of his large family stood in water above his waist clinging to a tree for several hours, and when the waters subsided in the morning a search was made for the dead bodies of the mother and seven children. They were discovered distance around the place, their clothing having caught in the underbrush, and the bodies were held fast in that way. Two were found in the garden lot a short dis tance from the house, where they had been carried by the force of the water, and was readjusted and the package laid back others as far as fifty yards from the house. FACTS ABOUT PERFUMES.

The Corsage Sachets and Delicately-Scented Wardrobes.

The sweetest thing in the garden of fashion is the society bud, who breathes of violets one week, of lotus beds the next, elderberry the third and lemon-verbena when the moon is waning. A couple of years ago, says the Ne w York World, it was the proper thing for a girl to rinse her lace handker chief in her scent-bottle; such a proceeding now would be considered a vulgarism, for if there is any one article in a fashionable toilet which is not perfumed it is a handkerchief. Hosiery and gloves slumber in beds of sweet grass and rose leaves; laces, wraps and underwear have their separate sachet pillows; dresses are hung among the bags of sweet clover that perfume every closet; even bonnet-boxes emit fragrant odors when uncovered, and in the linings of many overcoats the wadding is dusted with orris but not a trace of scent hangs about the sheer little square of lace-edged mull.

The deficiency, however, is more than counterbalanced by faint sweet odors that linger about the folds and hem of dress skirts and the bows of ribbon pendant from jeweled garters. Even card-cases and pecketbooks are perfumed, and so is the small blotter bought with fashionable stationery. But these items are insignificant compared with the cost of perfuming summer outfit which requires the services of a maid and an outlay equivalent to that expended for gloves or shoes.

For instance, there is the corsage sachet made of fine satin to match the dress and filled with a perfume too delicious for de-scription. The sacks, which are an inch square, retail at nine dollars a dozen, and it takes about twenty to go round the edge of a Josephine dress. Of course every low corsage has to be sacheted, and if a belle cares to buy them by the hundred she is charged at the rate of fifty cents each. Another perfume trick is to pour scent over the hair just back of the crimps or frizzes. Every woman rubs the stopper of her scentbottle across her lips and eyebrows before leaving the mirror, and the habit of dousing a feather or satin fan with wild rose or bluebells of Scotland is as old as vanity itself. The puffed sleeves of the hour are also used to sweeten a woman's presence, the essence of chypre, magnolia or jasmine being poured among the gathers at the elbow where it is least liable to be detected and most readily perceived. Desirable perfumes cost seven-ty-five cents an ounce, and the least popular girl in society will dash twelve dollars' worth over a two weeks' visit and half a dozen summer toilets.

A HABITABLE HACK.

An Ingenious Idea of a Road-Car for

A. J. McMaster first conceived the idea of getting up a road-car for summer excursions into the country a number of years ago, says the Buffalo Courier. He gradual ly evolved its many conveniences from out his inner consciousness till last fall, when he had the body built in this city. The remainder of the vehicle was built at Lockport, where it was put together, and painted and christened the Niagara.

The car weighs one thousand seven hunhack, but not as heavy, owing to there being very little iron-work about it. The woods used are ash, cherry and whitewood. In front is the driver's seat, which, by turning over deftly, discloses two oil stoves and all the paraphernalia of a miniature kitchen. Behind this is a little compartment where are arranged, with a compactness truly remarkable, drawers for dishes and provisions, a washstand, water for drinking, a closet, and a reversable table. The rear compartment is separated by a sliding door set in a regular partition. Here is found the living room. Red plush seats run along the sides; at night the backs may be raised, a screen let fall, and behold two sleeping-roofs with a couple of berths in each. Beneath the lower berths are lockers for additional provisions. On the floor are handsome rugs and at the end original hand paintings. Curtains rustle seats around the festive board. Below is slung the driver's bed in a sort of patent hammock, while oil and tools are suspended

The car was built simply as a pleasure car for Mr. McMaster, and he has never had it patented as an entirety, only a few

of the devices being covered. SWALLOWED A MAN.

Discovery of a Huge Serpent with Human Skeleton Inside.

A strange discovery—one that is causing the thoughtful to ponder over the unwritten past-was made recently by a French citizen near Gainesville, Tex., says a special dispatch. Having occasion to sink a well, Mr. Som

mes, the Frenchman in question, selected a spot in a valley near a ravine of great length, and which, during heavy rains, is transformed into a raging torrent, depositing in the raller in the results. ing in the valley limestone, gravel, mud and After reaching a depth of four feet, and while in a formation of limestone gravel that had continued almost uninterruptedly from the surface down, Mr. Sommes ca upon the vertebræ and ribs of an animal.

The ribs were about the size of a small pig's and rapidly tapered. Carefully unearthing the bones toward the tapering end, Mr. Sommes came to the rattles, which, when counted, numbered seventeen, the largest measuring six inches across. Attracted by the strange find the neighbors gathered in and the work of un earthing the monster was prosecuted with

mains of the monster of other time, imagine their consternation at finding the entire skeleton of a man of tremendous stature in the stomach of the skeleton of the snake.

The remains of the man and the serpent as far as the serpent has been exhumed, age as perfect as when first denuded of flesh, and were doubtless covered by lime and gravel soon after death.

Near the bones of the man's right hand is a rude stone hatchet, which a local geolo gist of some repute reports to be similar to the handiwork of paleolithic man.

Here are some beautiful specimens of re-cently perpetrated bulls: "After the door closed," writes a novelist who is widely read just now, "a dainty female foot slipped into the room and, with her own hand, extinguished the lamp." "The chariot of socialism," wrote an editorial writer, "is rolling and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." "The Charity Association," wrote a re-porter, "has distributed twenty pairs of shoes among the poor, which will dry up many a tear." "I was sitting," writes an other novelist, "at the table enjoying a cup of coffee, when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my

Transliteration of Name

There are some queer instances of trans-literation of names in the province of Quebec. A suburb of the old city of Quebec was originally named Shepherdville, after an English resident of the name of Shep herd. The French translated this into Ber gerville, which the English scon corrupted nto Beggarville. Hope Cape was turned by the French into Cape d'Espoir, which the English then translated into Cape Despair. Point of Cliffs first became Pointe des Monts, and was then anglicized, first into Domon's Point and then into Devil's Point. Reindeer Lake became Lac a la Renne, which was soon corrupted by the English into Rainy Lake, and then, strange to say, was corrupted by the French inte

VARIETIES.

Physician-Well, Mr. Fangle's complaint is hereditary. He-Mrs. Fangle (interrupting)-I am sure I don't know where he could have caught it.

PROPRIETOR of Ice-Cream Saloon-James, I aven't seen young Spoonamore here with Miss Softly for several days. He hasn't moved

Employe-Moved away? No. He was narried to Miss Softly the other evening. Proprietor (sharply, to bookkeeper)-Miss

other to him. Isn't that a beautiful sent!ment?" "Yes, ma'am." "Now, if an enemy were to smite you on

one smites us on the cheek we should turn the

"I'd pound der top of his head off."

NOT OF HIS RAISING .- " Uncle Ben, you son was found fooling around my hen-coop last night, and I came very near catching him, He had his hand on a chicken, but he let it go when he heard me."

"Boss, did yer say he had a hand on chicken an' den let it go?" " I did."

"MOTHER," said the messenger boy, "I'm

him?" inquired the anxious parent. . "My commissions all took me up-town today, and I spent the day on the 'L.' road. The given his evidence in such a way as satisfied sense of rapid locomotion is, I find, very everybody in court that he was committing

How HE KNEW .- "I weally think, Cholly," said Fweddy, "that I am impwoving in my widing. I sit in my saddle moar gwacefully and don't bob up and down so bahd."

ride?" asked Cholly. "How do I know?" echoed Fweddy. "I hiah a cab dwivah to hang a gweat big looking dred pounds. It is a trifle longer than a glass on the back of his cab, and I wide on the boulevahd behind that cab evewy aftahnoon, bah Jove!"

THERE is a story of a pastor who, at the pening of a new chapel, favored his congregation with a minute account of the structural features of the sacred edifice in which, for the first time, they were met. It was in the Ionic style, he remarked. Over the portico, he added, was a tower; over that a cupola, and en the top of all a mortgage which isst, my brethren," he concluded, being contrary to the rules of architectural proportion as laid down by Professor Vitruvius, I hope to see promptly removed by liberal collection!"

did the cooking. Said Barney-" Och, Biddy, dear, I've boiled a nice pot of praties! But I'm affeered there's something the matter wid im! Whin I put tham into the watther they had beautiful whoite eyes, an' now that they're out they're black ones!" Said Biddy, in bed, enjoying Barney's dilemma-"Barney, Barney, ye haven't put enough salt in the watther to kill 'em, an' they've been fightin' wid wan another."

A STORY is told of an old resident of Marl borough, who, years ago when Miles J. Fietcher kept store there, was a " pillar in the church." He had, however, an appetite for drink. Fletcher sold whiskey by the jugful to nearly all the deacons, elders and class leaders. One day the good old man aforesaid rushed into the store and cearly out of breath give me two gallons of that there-" Looking up he saw the dominie, and he became confused. "Yes, Miles," he continued, that's what lisaid, give me two gallons mack. erel in that there jug."

NO THIRDS THERE .- A story is told of a man for a third of the crop. When the drought came on his corn and cotton were affected by it. He gathered two bales of cot ton and two wagon loads of corn. The latter he penned up for his own use and the cotton was sold. When the landlord called for his share he was told there was none for him

He was thunderstruck, and asked: the crop?"

dar was no third. Dar was only two bales of ention and two loads ob corn; all mine, and nusha' for you by the contract." And the landlord could not make Cuffee

saying: "No man can make me say dat two am three, nairy time."

day, but was very unwilling to take off his beoved trousers at night. When he had yielded to persuasion, and was snugly tucked in bed, he looked up to

again!" Another lad, who was but little over four years old when mamma began to talk about laying aside his skirts, was taken ill within s fortnight of his new dignity. One day he was inusually restless, and the nurse was moving about the bed, exerting all her skill to ease

his condition. "Poor little baby," she said at last, "I de wish I could make you more comfortable." The child raised his eyes to her face, smiled. and whispered in a faint voice: "She talls me a baby! Just show her my twousers!"

TAKING A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW.—It is told of a prominent business man of the city that amount of \$10,000, and on receiving them put them into the outside pocket of his overcoat. walked to the head of Milk Street, where he became entangled in a crowd and had the bonds stolen. All this was only a somewhat exaggerated case of carelessness, but what

followed showed that the man was a philosopher.

The usual steps were taken to discover and

The usual steps were taken to discover and the dice-box into his mouth.

MRS. FANGLE-What is the matter with my usband, doctor?

There hasn't been a case of that around here

too, haven't you?" away, has he?

Ademup, close Mr. Spoonamore's account and send bill at once. SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher (to new pupil)-We are taught by the Bible that when some

ne cheek what would you do?"

AN EXQUISITE PERSON .- On one cocasion a lady called and presented her check which she wished cashed. As she was a perfect stranger to the raying-teller, he said very politely: "Madam, you will have to bring some one to introduce you before we can cash this check." Drawing herself up quite haughtliy, she said, freezingly. "But I do not wish to know you, sir!"

"Den 'twar'n't none ob my son. Dat nigger war'n't none ob my raising."

xhausted to-night." "And phat haz me darlin' bin doin' to tire

wearing on the nerve ganglia of the cerebellum," and in the effort to utter the simple at last: "My lord, you may believe me or sentence the brave boy fell off his chair in a dead faint.

" How do you know how you look when you

THEY were a newly-married Irish couple,

farmer who rented some land to a colored

. Didn't I rent you my land for a third of "Yes, boss," said the darky, "but you see

believe any other way. He left the premises,

THE FIRST TROUSERS .- He bore his new nonor with apparent indifference for a whole

say with emphasis: "Mamma, please put away those skirts, and never let me see them

recover the missing securities, but when some days hat passed without any clew the owner

began to conclude that he should never hear of them. "Well," he remarked to his broker one day, when he had dropped in to inquire whether anything had been heard of the stolen securities, and his question had been answered in

the negative, "there's one thing about it, all I lose is the interest of the money." "The interest of the money?" repeated the broker, "why, you have lost the principal,

"Oh, not at all," was the reply; "my heirs

the mumbler's expenses-be remarked: 'Wit-

ness, if you do not speak louder, I shall have

to teach you the difference between aloud

and disallowed! He once said: "People talk

about a man and his wife being one. It is all

nonsense. I do not believe that, under the

most favorable circumstances, they can be

considered less than two: For instance, if a

men murders his wife, did ever anyone hear

of his having committed suicide?" A little

girl was in the witness-box, and, as is usual,

before she was allowed to be sworn, she was

examined by the judge as to her understand-

ing the nature of an oath and her belief in a

future state. "Do you know what an oath 18,

my child?" said Maule. "Yes, sir; I am obliged to tell the truth." "And if you do al-

ways tell the truth, where will you go to when

you die?" "Up to Heaven, sir." "And

what will become of you if you tell iles?" "I

shall go down to the naughty place, sir."

"Are you quite sure of that?" "Yes, sir:

quite sure." "Let her be sworn," said Maule.

It is quite clear that she knows a great deal

more than I do." Here is one of his quaint

remarks, not made, however, when he was on

the bench: "I have often thought," he said.

"that there can be no place of punishment

for sinners after death; but then my mind has

turned to some of my particular friends, and

I have become convinced that if there were

none, there ought to be." A witness who had

perjury, being cautioned by the judge, said

not, but I have been wedded to truth from my

infancy." "Yes, sir," said Maule, but the

question is how long have you been a widow

Chaff.

The Georgia watermelon is making its way

northward. The Jamaica-ginger bottle come

The tombstone is about the only thing that can stand upright and lie on its face at the

If you happen to see a small boy chasing

bumble-bee, you will know when he yells that the has caught it.

There is one thing that the invincible West-

ern cyclone has never yet succeeded in lifting, and that is a mortgage.

men are awfully conceited, anyway. He—Oh, I don't know; I'm not.

It's a poor man who cannot give his daughter a check for \$20,000 for a wedding present, providing it goes no further.

Clara—Did you notice how beautifully my dress sat at the Harvard assembly? Bessie— Yes, I noticed it sat most of the time.

A Michigan man bought a pair of corsets at

Softleigh—Miss Flyte, do you think Miss Giggle is laughing at me? Miss Flyte—I can't say, Mr. Softleigh. She often laughs at almost rething.

Timid Youth—I have a poem and I want to see the editor. Office Boy—The editor is busy. I'll do just as well. I'm on my way to the waste basket now.

"There is one paper that will destroy the polish of any one it may come in contact with." "Bless me, my good man, what is its name?" "Sand-paper, madam."

Miss Belle (warningly)—Sally, they used tell me when I was a little girl that if I did no let coffee alone it would make me foolish Sally (who owes her one)—Well, why didn'

Why are sheep the most dissipated of animals? Give it up? They gambol in their youth, pass their life upon the turf, the best of them are black legs, and they all get fleeced

Frenchman (proudly)—You have not in ze German Empire anything so tall as ze grea-kiffel tower. German (indignantly)—No; und you don't got noddings so sthoud like Lim

Mrs. Brown (at Mrs. Smith's tea)—Oh, dear that dreadful Miss Smith is singing again. wonder what started her? Tom Brown (age

seven)—I dropped a nickel down her back when she wasn't looking.

Mr. Wickwire—Well, my dear, how is the new girl getting along? Does she seem to be any more economical than the other one? Mrs.

eem to economize on anything except the

verything in nature is playful. He says

"The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow files, the waves leap, and the fields smile. Even the trees shoot, and the rivers and streams run."

"I think the young men of the present day

are very ceficient in culture," said a young lady: "don't you, Mr. Strokhor?" "Very," was the reply. "Why, the other day I actually met a young man who didn't know what I meant when I said that Keily fumbled a foulball."

Clerk (to the boss)-Mr. Watson, I would

have to attend my uncle's funeral. Mr. Wat-son—Certainly, Thomas, certainly; but wait for me. I'm going to take in that base-ball game myself this afternoon.

The only way to solve the problem "Is marriage a failure?" is to try it. It reminds us of the story anent the toadstool and the mushroom. How can you tell a mushroom from a toadstoo!? By eating it. If it is a

toadstool, you die; it it is a mushroom, you

haif the wonderful things that I could tell you about India. Why, in some of the temples of

the Brabmins they have fires that have been burning two thousand years. Chicago Man— Great Scott! they ought to have our fire de-partment there for a few minutes.

As You Like It.—Bingley (pointing to

quite gaudily-attired spinster seated a little spart from other on-lookers)—"Over there is what is called a wall-flower, I presume?" Dingley (who thinks her a rather antiquated specimen)—"It strikes me century plant would be a more appropriate name."

A Kentucky gentleman, who recently came to Washington to consult with his member of Congress about an office under the new administration, was asked yesterday by a gentleman from Boston whether it is really true that the people from Kentucky are so very bibulous. "Bibulous!" said the Kentuckian. "Bibulous! I don't reckon you could find a dozen Bibles in the whole State."

It is told of a certain English bishop that he was playing backgammon with a lady. In one hand he held a dice-box and with the other he accepted a glass of wine. He held these daintly poise in each hand while he

would be a more appropriate name."

don't.

like permission to be absent this aftern

Wickwire-Just about the same. She doesn

A Give Away .- She-All extremely bright

same time.

"Oh, not at all," was the reply; "my heirs lose that."

The only occasion, says Bench and Bar, on which Judge Maule showed any irritation was when a witness persisted in speaking in a low tone of voice, which it was difficult for him to catch. He once said to a witness who would go on mumbling after being frequently rego on mumbling after being frequently re-Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weak
ness speedily cured by Curicura And
PainPlaster, the onlypain-killingplaster monstrated with: "Witness, for the sake of God and your expenses, do speak out." Under similar circumstances-still in reference to

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humilisting, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of

A MECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many rom providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the merry of every dishonest party-they are thus at the merry of every dishonest party-they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the PARKER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at agreat reduction. The prices are se low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for you

No. 1-Barn Scale.



weighs from 16 pound to 900 pounds. Bise of pie Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER ONe YOUR !th wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20 "Get out of here," said the hen to the China egg; "you don't belong to my set."



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (3 tons



reighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons:

ze of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will faclude the beam, box, and full irections for setting up: either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchas dise, the only difference is in the platferm. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will b perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nanufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same articicle. To get the scales at above prices of course

ne money must be sent to us, and the sender must secome a subscriber to the FARKER.

GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT. MICH STATE OF MICHIGAN. Clars A. Carr,

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. Complainant.

Vs.

Frank R. Carr.

County of Wayne, in

County of Wayne, and be

County of Wayne, in

County

Co

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889. HENRY N. BREVOORT Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwawkin.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by central Standard time. In effect June 24tn, 1889. Morning and Chicago Ex.

*Through Mail & Chicago III.

**10:30 a m **11:30 p m **10:30 a m **

**Dally, Sundays excepted. † Dally.

**Trains leaving Detroit at 8:50 a m 10:30 a m 10:30 a m **

**Trains leaving Detroit at 8:50 a m 10:30 a m 10:30 a m **

**Trains leaving Detroit at 8:50 a m 10:30 a m 10:30

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 10:30 a m and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the west. and has parlor car to Grand Haven.

Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buf-let car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Exhibition of Stock-Agricultural Im United States Agricultural Statistics, as Shown by the Publications Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

From our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS. August 5, 1889. July was a very busy month in the agriricultural world-at Paris. Cattle shows, congresses, trials of reapers, and dairy exhibits. These gatherings were international, and so exceptional. To all seigneur all honneur. The agricultural show was limited to a display of the reproductive cattle races of Europe-after all, for practical purposes, not many. The show was held behind the Palace of Industry, in an inclosed space, between the Avenue des Champs Rlysees and the Seine. As always, the acodation was excellent, nothing flimsy, nothing left to chance. A few of the sheds tomatic wonder. A passing remark for had glazed roofs, that which ran up the temperature inconveniently. The rams appeared to feel this heat painfully. There were about 1,500 head of black cattle from all Europe-those from Algeria deserve not the honor to be named; 800 sheep, 300 pigs, and perhaps specimens of all the breeds known of turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, pigeons and rabbits. The catalogue was defectivethe result of haste, but this drawback was remedied by full descriptive cards over stalls, nens and cages.

In black cattle, the Durhams, the Charplais, the Limousin, the Angus and the Dutch races carried all before them. Nor must the gigantic Normandy breeds be omitted. Pure rather than cross breeds were evidently most in favor. Among greater difficulty than will the jurors for the Shorthorns, the collection from the farm of prizes to be given to the reaperthe Prince of Wales was very much admired.

crossings had not admirers, but idolaters. Some splendid Southdowns were also exhibited. As for pigs, the Yorkshire appeared to be more in favor than the Berkshire; and straw, and the pressed mass was turned for crossings, the former race is most esteemed in France.

One milch cow merits a special mention; though of the Dutch breed, she came from Malines, in Belgium. Malines is a district tons of forage. All the machines were not whose farmers have the specialty to purchase the best dairy stock that can be had in Holland, to keep the Paris dairies supplied, weekly, with fresh animals. It is found that a milch cow, after two seasons in a city byre, becomes unfit for milking purposes. delicacy—in a word, becomes consumptive, stock instanter. It was M. Michels, of side a blue-ribboned Durham bull; and, finally, her presence, her beauty, and her excellence, secured the prize of 500 francs for the best lot of milch cows.

The International competition of reaper binders, simple reapers, combined reaper-Messrs. Menier, of chocolate notoriety. President Carnot and the Minister of Agri-Madame Menier entertained some 700 guests at a sumptuous banquet. The area of the trial ground was 173 acres, and was admirthe same land that had been sown and manured several weeks previously, by the competing sowing and fertilizer-distributing machines. The crops operated upon were needless to add that the weather was superb.

bition on the Champ de Mars could compete. The jury had for instructions, not to class the machines according to merit, but to award the prizes following superiority of for working, and not for ornamental pu value of an agricultural machine. Neither served for its construction, nor the divers pieces employed in its making; nor the qualities of the materials employed, nor their action over a measured surface, and within a limited time, sufficiently permit to the most competent judge to pronounce a definite opinion on the absolute value of a machine. The implement the best fabricated does not always come up to expectations on the ground; there are the uncertain factors of the physical properties of the land and its inequalities; condition of the crop, and the state of the weather. Then again there are such modifying elements as differences in the parcels of land allotted to each competitor; the quality of the yoke hired, and the ability of the driver. To this must be acted the important character of the durability of the machine. . The latter may execute its work irreproachably for several hours, and yet may not render to a farmer better and longer services than a machine classed inferior at the common trial. The wear and tear of the parts of the machine, the number and importance of the repairs and their cost, are very important elements to be weighed. Hence, why the jury judged. not the merits of the machine, but simply

its work. Indeed so important have these modifying causes been considered, that the municipality of Paris has placed 3,850 square yards of land, free, at the disposition of the National Agronomical University, to test farming machinery generally. Prof. Ringlemann, of Grignon Agricultural College, has been en- of the products of the dairy in 1889. We trusted with the testing of type machines, give the basis for our estimates, so that each suited to French farming. He will submit can judge for himself. each machine to trials, calculated to bring out its real value; by working under divers circumstances, noting wear and tear, durability, and action over small and vast surfaces; after which it will be officially recommended. In the trials in question, French implement makers have displayed considerable progress; but they are far behind in ability to meet the immediate needs of the farmers. The latter will soon be all syndicated; their syndicates purchase the head, we have an increase in value of \$11,fertilizers and labor-saving implements. Now is the time for English and American

makers to send their direct representatives, to personally call on these syndicates, and arrange business, of which a great deal is to plements and Machinery-Comments on be transacted. The banks will back the orders of the syndicates.

But we have forgotten our moutons. At the Noisiel competition, each machine had to 524,723. cut about 52 ares, or 200 square perches. This was effected on an average, in twenty minutes. In the case of the reaper-binders, twelve machines started. All executed their work creditably; the sheaf was turned out as neat and as well bound as if tied by hand and knee. The crowds of spectators were loud in their admiration. America, it is said, expends millions of francs annually on sheaf-cord alone for binding. The Wood machine now employs straw; it seizes some stems of straw, 28 inches long, with an artificial hand, twisting them into a band, and placing the latter dexterously under the sheaf. This machine worked for the first time here, and was pronounced to be an au-American manufacturers. Do they take into account the greater length of the straw of Continental, as compared with trans-Atlantic cereals?

The trials of the reaper-binders were uni formly satisfactory, and stamped their success. The same cannot be said of the combined reaper-mower, of which three competed. It is rare that machines for effecting two different ends succeed in their aim. Theoretically, a combined machine may be cheaper, but farmers would do well to prefer each machine for its special work. The mowers, of which 27 entered the lists

were not novelties. They all did their work well. Paris, in awarding the apple to the Graces, could not have experienced binders and mowers. The fourth and last Respecting sheep, the Merinos and their day reserved a very agreeable surprise for visitors-a competition of forage-pressing machines, worked by steam, compressed air and by hand. The trials took place on hay out in square and cylindrical blocks. Eight to ten cuts of forage were pressed into the space of a cubic yard; so that an ordinary wagon could be loaded with seven to ten only remarkable by their simplicity, but by their cheapness.

Perhaps the most salient feature in the agricultural section of the United States section, and that dwarfs those of all other nations, is the organization of its agricultur The animal then displays symptoms of al Statistical Department, by means of which the inhabitants of the United States can and the sanitary inspectors condemn such know, on the first of February every year, the yield of all their soil and farm products, Malines, who carried off the blue ribbons for down to December 30 the previous year. a Dutch milch cow, purchased as a heifer in This forms a stately Blue Book of 708 pages, Holland. It was a perfect animal. It was full of chromo-lithographed and other maps, awarded the first prize of 400 francs and a to allow the eye to take in and retain the gold medal, in the class of milch cows aged comparisons between avalanches of both four years and above. She carried off the home and foreign figures. Upwards of 70,prize-an objet d'art, value 500 france, as | 000 copies of this Annual are struck off, of the best milch cow in the division. She ob- which 30,000 copies are distributed to the tained the prize of honor, value 1,500 francs, press, public bodies, societies and economists. as the most perfectly formed animal, and Further, on the 20th of every month, an abwas, for testing the latter, compared along- stract of the home and foreign agricultural situation, with collateral information on markets and transports, is published, 20,000 copies being struck off for general distribu-

The Annual is divided into 20 sections, embracing all the information that any inmowers, and mowers alone, came off at telligent farmer could desire, not only about Buisson, near Noisiel, in the department of his profession, but about the natural riches the Seine and Marne, on the estate of the of his country; its out-put for a year, the prices of wages, the progress of railways the cost of transport to the chief home mar culture were present at the trials, and kets and the purchasing centres of the world. The United States of America are really

equal in area to the Dominion of Canada: ably suited for the end in view. It was on that is, eighteen times larger than Franc?. The area of America is 2,290 millions of acres of which 200,000,000 are under cultivation. To gather the statistical information over this vast area of arable land, the Agricultuwheat, oats, lucern, and meadow. It is ral Bureau at Washington consists of a commissioner and 60 clerks, with 2,331 official Only the instruments shown at the Exhi- and salaried correspondents, The latter have under them three times their number of assistants. In this total are not included the consuls abroad, who are ever appointed work and labor done. A few remarks on poses. In addition, when any new subject this subject. Nothing is more difficult at or question comes to the front, it is given to at times than the rigorous estimate of the the most renowned specialists to be handled Visitors stand aghast at the statistical maps the examination of the principles which have lining the walls of the American section. These hints may be instructive for coun-

> Minister of Agriculture. The official Congress just closed attested that French agriculture was in both a sad and a serious condition. Statisticians estimat ed that the revenue suffers thus an annual loss in riches of 1,200,000,000 francs, and that the mean price of land has fallen 30 per cent of the total taxation of the country. Only one or two extraneous illus rations: more import duties are augmented, the less farmers appear to be beneated. Since 1881 American pork has been decreed out of France, wheat is taxed 50 francs the ton; the tax on an ox is 38 francs, it is 24 francs on cows, and four francs on sheep. loads of slaughtered beef arrive in France from Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria, and still prices with butchers never fall, nor do farmers obtain higher prices either for their cereals or their stock. Farmers must syndicate to sell as well as to buy the middleman devours their profits.

tries contemplating the establishment of

The Dairy.

CONDUCTED BY T. D. CURTIS.

Value of Our Annual Dairy Products.

As we frequently see misleading figure going the rounds of the press, in regard to

the magnitude and value of our dairy industry, we venture to present a few figures showing the approximate amount and value The number of cows in the country, ac-

cording to the census of 1880, was 12,443,-120. The increase was 28 per cent., or an average of 2.8 per cent. a year, for the previous decade. If we call it 2.5 per cent since, the number of dairy cows in the country is 15,928,493. Add to them 1,000,000 family cows not included in the census and we have 16,928,493. The estimated increase last year was 389, 475. At an average of \$30 a

684,250, The amount of butter given by the census

was 806,672,071, and of cheese 243,157,850. Calling the butter worth 25 cents and the cheese 10 cents a pound, the value was \$227,651,820. Add 2.5 per cent. annual increase, as we have to the cows, and we have for the product of 1889 the value of \$291,-

Only about 40 per cent. of the milk yield is estimated to be manufactured. The rest is consumed in its natural state, and is worth \$320,677,195.

The product of the 1,000,000 family cows at \$86.60, the estimated general average—it is probably a good deal more-is worth \$36,-600,000, In the manufacture of 807,672,071 pounds

of butter, given by the census, allowing 25 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, there was 16,133,441,420 pounds of skimmed milk. Add 25 per cent. for increase, and we have 20,166,801,775 lbs. for 1889. Science calls this worth 25 cents per 100 pounds, or \$50,417,904, to feed.

We will call the average life of a dairy cow 10 years. Then one-tenth, or 1,692,-849 cows are slaughtered annually. At \$25 a head, they are worth \$42,321.225 for cow Estimate one bull for each 100 cows. and

we have 169,284 bulls. The average life of a bull is not over five years. So we slaughter one-fifth of these, or 33,856 bulls this year. At \$40 a head, we have \$1,354,240 in bull

census was \$1,547,429. We will call it now \$2,000,000. Ten dollars is estimated by many as the

The condensed milk product given by the

value of the manure of a cow. We will call it seven dollars. Then the manure of 16. 928.493 cows is worth \$118.499.451. Think of the value of a cow in keeping up the fertility of a farm! The manure of 169,284 bulls, at the sam

rate, is worth \$1,184,988. To bring these figures all under the eye a

once we will tapulate them:

once no min e	-		**	•							
Increase of co											
Butter and che	ese										. 291,524,72
Milk consumed	1										820,677,19
Condensed mil	k										2,000,00
Cow beef											42,321,22
Bull beef											1.354.24
Skimmed milk											. 50,417,00
Product of fam											
Cow manure											
Bull manure		٠.									1,184,98
Total value fo	or 1	889									\$876,263,07
What other	in	du	st	ri	al	1	in	te	r	88	t can make
	-	-		_							

such a showing? And it is not yet mono polized! It is emphatically the business of the people. About half of our industrial population is engaged in agriculture, and nearly every one on the farm has some interest in the cow. She is the poor man's

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 16, 1889. same prices as quoted a week ago. Quots

tions on car-load lots are as follows: Michigan roller process..... WHEAT .- Market moving upwards, with the advance in spot much greater than in fu-

tures. Receipts contain a great deal of low grade wheat, but less than a week ago. The pros pects are for firmness until receipts increase Closing quotations to-day were as follows: No. 1 white, 86c; No. 2 red, 80%c; No. 3 red, %c; rejected red, 58c. Futures closed with No. 2 red for August at 80c, September 79%c, October at 80c, and December at 81%c per bu CORN .- Steady and unchanged. No. 2 quoted at 38e W bu. for spot, 38c for Septem

ber delivery. No. 2 yellow quoted at 39c. OATS .- Quoted at 24% o for No. 2 white, 231/2c for light mixed, and 221/4c for No. 2

BARLEY .- Quoted at \$1 15 per cental for

No. 2 spot. FEED .- Bran quoted at \$10 50@11 00; and winter wheat middlings at \$10 50@12 W ton. CLOVER SEED .- Sales for October were nade at \$4 25@4 36 \$ bu; for prime October. RYE .- Lower; the best offer is 44c per bu.

for No. 2. BUTTER .- No fancy dairy in the market The range for fair to good dairy is 12%@13%c D.; choice 1@2c higher, and for creamery 4@17e ₩ D.

CHEESE,-Quoted at 829c for Michigan full cream. Market weak. EGGS.-The market is steady at 121/2/13c

or fresh receipts. HONEY .- Quoted at 13215c for new, and

11@13c for old. Market dull. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, \$ box, \$525 75; oranges, Messinas, \$5 0026 00 B box: bananas, vellow, W bunch, \$1 50/22 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$4 50. Persian dates, 51/2

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES .- Green city, 3%0 % D., country, 4c; cured, No. 1, 41/205c; No. 2, 21/203c; calf, No. 1, 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/203c; sheep skins, 50c@\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY AND STRAW .- Quoted at \$8211 per

on for new as to quality. BEANS .- Quoted at \$2 10@2 20 per bu. fo city picked mediums. POTATOES,-Active at 35@38c per bu in

car and \$1 15@1 25 per bbl out of store. Michigan stock is hardly ripe enough for handling. APPLES .- Southern fruit sells at \$1 50@ 00 % bbl. State stock is duli at \$1@1 50 per

POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old coosters, 4@5c; fowls, 9c; spring chicks, 10c # b.; ducks, 7c for old, 8c for young; turkeys 10c. Receipts light and market firm. ONIONS.—Dull at \$1 75@2 \$ bbl. Stock

VEGETABLES.—Quoted as follows from econd hands: Per dozen, onions, 14@15c orn, 13c; egg plant, \$1 20@1 25; cucumber 20@25c. Per 100, cabbage, \$4 00@5 00; wax beans, % bu 70@75c; squash, per doz., 40@45c Per dozen bunches, beets, 20@25c; carrots 30@35c. Celery, per doz., 25@30c; cauliflower \$1 50@1 75.

TOMATOES,-Steady at 60c for common an 90c for Acme, in ½ bu. basket. PEACHES .- Active and firm at \$324 per bu for Ohio fruit, outside for Crawfords. Island

fruit 50@60c per peck basket. Receipts wer CRABAPPLES .- Market dull, with Siberia

at 60@75c per bu. BLACKBERRIES .- The supply of sound fruit was about equal to the demand and 16 quart cases brought \$1 25@1 50. Soft stock

HUCKLEBERRIES .- Market firm and sur ply moderate at \$6@7 per stand. GRAPES.-Concords seiling at \$7 per 10 lb. stand, Ives at \$6 per stand. By the 10 lb. basket prices were 65@70c, outside for

WATERMELONS .- Active at \$20@30 per 100, and extra large \$35. PEARS .-- Bartletts, \$1 50@5 @ bbl.; Belle pears in heavy stock and dull at \$2@2 25 per bbl.; good common fruit brings \$3 50@4 per

PLUMS .-- Wild Goose quoted at \$5@6 per stand. NUTMEG MELONS .- Quoted at \$1 50 @ \$1 75 per crate, and \$4 50 @ \$5 50 per bbi. for Ohio and Illinois receipts.

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork lower; pure ard a shade higher. No other changes during the week. Quotations are as follows: Mess, new ...

ard in kegs, w m

axtra mess beef, new per bbl.... HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday.—24 loads: Five at \$10.50; three at \$11.50, \$11, \$10, \$9.50 and \$9; two at \$12.

Tuesday.—25 loads: Seven at \$10; four at \$11 and \$9; three at \$12; two at \$10.50 and \$9; one at \$13, \$11.50 and \$9.50.

Wodnesday. 17.

\$13, \$1150 and \$8 50.

Wednesday.—17 loads: Four at \$11; three at \$1150; two at \$12 50, \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$13, \$12 25, \$12 and \$11 75.

Thursday.—19 loads: Five at \$11; four at \$12; three at \$13; two at \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$2.

Friday.—13 loads: Six at \$11; three at \$10; two at \$13; one at \$12 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 743 head of cattle on sale. Among the recelpts were several loads of western cattle shipped to slaughterers direct. There was a fair supply of Michigan cattle, but as for several weeks past, good grades were scarce. The demand was active and the yards were cleared early at full last week's prices. The

QUOTATIONS Fancy steers wel ing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 3 90@4 0

Beach sold Murphy a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers stock av 700 lbs at \$2 60.

Adams sold John Wreford 5 fair butchers Dennis sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 25 head

of fair butchers' stock av 783 [bs at \$2 60.
Holmes sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers v 958 lbs at \$3 25. Adams sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 626 lbs at \$2 50 and 4 bulls av 1,067 lbs at \$2. Beardsley sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$3 40.

Allen sold McGee a mixed lot of 22 head of 'air butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$2 60 and 4 bulls av 762 lbs at \$2. Adams sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 782 lbs at \$2 50 and 3 feeders av 1,083 lbs at \$3.
Ramsey sold Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$2 35.
D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 7

ead of thin butchers' stock av 732 lbs at FLOUR.—Market quiet and steady at the \$2 50 and 9 to Murphy av 703 lbs at the same White sold Phillips a mixed lot of 26 head

f fair butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 65. Wietzel sold Sullivan 20 stockers av 655 lbs at \$2 37%

at \$2 37½.

Beardsley sold Kofski 4 fair butchers' steers av 892 lbs at \$6 12½.

Micol sold Sullivan 2 good shipping steers av 1,370 lbs at \$3 85 and 3 fair ones av 1,200

lbs at \$3 35.
McHugh sold Farnam a mixed lot of 12 ead of fair butchem' stock av 908 lbs at

steers av 918 lbs at \$5.55 and 4 to Sullivan av 1,127 lbs at the same price. Balderson soid Capis a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$2 35

Messmore sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 795 bs at \$2 35. Clark sold Stucker a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 918 lbs at \$3 60. Sprague sold McGee a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$2 25. Talmage sold Bussell a mixed lot of 6 head

of fair butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 65 and 8 av 700 lbs at \$2 55. Robb sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 792 lbs at week. Sh \$2 50 and 8 stockers to Sullivan av 736 lbs at bogs on

Holmes sold Kamman a mixed lot of 10 ead of fair butchers' stock av 743 lbs at Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 787 lbs at \$2 75 and thin ones to Stonehouse av 833 lbs at \$2 50.

Stevenson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 18 Wednesday, and on Thursday another head of thin butchers' stock av 743 lbs at cents was taken off. On Friday the market D Sullivan sold J Sullivan 8 stockers av 860

Lyman soid Brooka 11 stockers av 695 lbs at \$2 35. Pakes sold Flieschman a mixed lot of ead of coarse butchers' stock av 920 lbs s

at \$2 45. Beardsley sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6

ead of fair butchers' stock av 663 lbs at McHuch sold Sullivan 7 feeders av 974 lbe to June av 700 lbs at \$2 2

of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$2 50.

Haley sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2 50. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,645 head

Sheep were in active demand and the receipts were closed out at strong last week's prices. Glenn sold John Robinson 33 av 86 lbs at \$4 and 101 av 55 lbs at \$3 25. Knox sold John Robinson 39 av 74 lbs at

McHugh sold John Robinson 49 part lambs, v 78 lbs at \$4 25. Clark sold Fitzpatrick 136, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$3 75. Robb sold Fitzpatrick 11 av 87 lbs at \$4 and lambs av 59 lbs at \$5 25. sold Morey 44 (some stags) av 91

Watson sold Monahan 110, mostly lambs, av 61 lbs at \$4 50. Ramsey sold Morey 73, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$4

Young sold Fitzpatrick 58 lambs av 52 lbs Harger sold Baxter 23 lambs av 50 lbs at Purdy sold Fitzpatrick 113, mostly lambs.

v 61 lbs at \$4 20 and 6 bucks av 106 lbs a 750. Holmes so'd Sullivan 110, part lambs, av 67 McHugh sold John Robinson 58 av 68 lbs at \$3 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,012 head. The demand for hogs was active on both local and shipping account, but prices ranged about 5 cents lower than those of one week

Wilcox sold Webb Bros 72 av 184 lbs Page sold Webb Bros 65 av 139 lbs at \$4 45. Beach sold Sullivan 75 av 150 lbs at \$4 40 Nichols sold Webb Bros 35 av 210 lbs s

Wietzel sold R S Webb 17 av 226 lbs at \$4 40. Micol sold Steele 40 av 170 lbs at \$4 50.

Proper sold Steele 21 av 170 lbs at \$4 50.

Harger sold R 8 Webb 43 av 156 lbs at \$4 50.

Harger sold R 8 Webb 43 av 156 lbs at \$4 45.

McHugh sold Steele 31 av 194 lbs at \$4 50.

Knox sold Steele 35 av 170 lbs at \$4 50.

Spencer sold Webb Bros 61 av 170 lbs at \$4 50.

Capwell sold R S Webb 39 av 165 lbs at \$4 50 Goodison sold Webb Bros 27 av 151 lbs at eardsley sold R S Webb 28 av 170 lbs at Sprague sold R S Webb 33 a7 202 lbs s

Gleason gold Webb Bros 70 av 209 lbs a

McMullen sold R S Webb 60 av 176 lbs at

Waterman sold Webb Bros 76 av 190 lbs at

There was quite heavy receipts of Michigan at about former prices.

ead of fair butchers' stock av 795 lbs a Wreford & Beck sold Cross 48 mixed west

fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs at \$2 55. and 2 bulls av 1,000 lbs at \$2. Wreford & Beck sold Phillips 50 mixed

SHEEP. strong last week's prices.

> Taylor sold John Robinson 81 av 74 lbs at C Roe sold John Robinson 63 av 70 lbs a

fairly active demand at prices 5 cents lower than those of one week ago.

Stabler sold Webb Bros 74 av 205 lbs at Taylor sold Webb Bros 19 av 217 lbs at \$4 50 Laughlin sold Steele 60 av 178 lbs at \$4 50.

\$4 50. Stevens sold Steele 77 av 174 lbs at \$4 50. C Roe sold Webb Bros 118 av 175 lbs at \$4 50 and 22 to Brooka av 122 lbs at \$4 75.

CATTLE.-Receipts 52,420, against 50,856 last week. Shipments 18,729 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 17,220 head. The run was large but the demand from all sources was active, and for all desirable grades prices were as high as those of Satur day, but common lots sold 5@10 cents lower. The highest price paid was \$4 70 for 100 1115nois steers av 1,547 pounds, \$4 60 being the next highest price. Dressed beef men only bought three lots above \$4 50, going as high as \$4 60 for some 1,476 lb steers. Poor to choice native steers sold at \$3 15@4 50, the bulk at \$3 95@4 45. "Stillers" av 1,230 lbs sold at \$4 25. Sh ppers bought 1,200 to 1,450 lbs steers principally at \$4 05@4 40. A car load of 1,340 lb Dakota grassers sold at \$4 10; five loads av 1,341 lbs at \$4, and three loads av 1,394 lbs at \$4 10. Some 1,154 lb Dakota-Texas sold at \$3 70; 20 car loads of 1,112 lb Montana-Texas sold at \$3 35; Montana natives av 1,230@1,258 lbs sold at \$3 40@3 50, yoming-Texas av 1,160@1,185 lbs at \$3 40@ W yoming-lease av 1,10001,100 at \$1 6502 40 for bulls and cows, \$2 40@3 35 for 820@1,184 lb steers, and \$3 15@3 35 for Texas calves. Native cows sold at \$1 25@2 90, bulk at \$202 30.

Prices were firm on Tuesday, and on Wedner day ruled stronger for choice, but weak for common. The market on Thursday wairregular and closed weak. On Friday the market was strong and higher for the best The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Grassers, 1,000@1,500 lbs. Fancy native cows and heifers ommon to choice cows, 850 Hogs.-Receipts 69,182, against 56,177 last

week. Shipments 17,385. The receiptogs on Monday numbered 11,745 The market opened weak, and at the closlight grades and mixed had declined 5@10 cents from the prices of Saturday, and heavy 10@15 cents. Mixed sold at \$4 10@1 50; heavy at \$424 30; light at \$4 3024 85, and skips and culls at \$3 5023 90. The market declined 5 210 cents more on Tuesday, ruled weak on was fairly active and prices steady. sold at \$4 25@4 60; mixed, \$3 95@4 30; h \$3 90@4 10; skips and culls, \$3 40@3 75.

CATTLE.-Receipts 23,320, against 7,658 the previous week. There were 250 car loads on sale Monday. The attendance of buyers was large and everything excepting common cows was sold at an advance of 10@20 cents cents over the prices of the previous Monday. mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock \$4 20@4 60; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4 25@ Talmage sold Farnam a mixed lot of 7 head 4 65; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$3 80@4 20 good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 80@4 10; go 1.100 to 1.200 ib do at \$3 50@3 75; good to 1,100 lb do at \$3 25@3 50, and good 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$3 15@3 10; mixed butchers' and cows and beffers at \$2 25@3 50; coarse affer greenish at \$2 25@2 75; Michigan stockers fair to extra at \$2 65@3; do feeders at \$2 65@3 stock bulls at \$2.25@2.50; fat do at \$2.50@3.25. For the balance of the week the offerings were very light, and the market closed strong on Friday at the following

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs...
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400...
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.
Light Butchers'—Steers avoraging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality...

quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to choice. 2 25 23 :

SHEEP.—Receipts 26,600, against 19,800 the previous week. There were 48 loads on sale Monday. The quality of the stock was fully up to the average, and the attendance o buyers much larger than on last Monday. There was a good supply of outside orders, which steadied the market more than, any-thing else, and everything was closed out at satisfactory prices, which were as follows: Good 90 to 1.0 lb sheep, \$4 40@4 75; good 80 to 90 lb do, \$1 20@4 69; an 1 common, \$4@; Good to best lambs sold at \$1 50@5 80; fat good do at \$6 25@6 50, and common at \$6 \$25. There were 2 loads on suc Tuesday on Wednesday. The demand was active an

rices steady. The market was easier or Thursday and Friday with fair receipts. At the close good 93 to 100 lb sheep were quoted to \$4 4004 75: 80 to 90 lbs, \$4 4004 60 and common at \$404 25. Lambs sold at \$6 200 75 for fair to best. Hogs.-Receipts 47,540, against 20,320 the

Harwood sold Steele 49 av 208 lbs at \$1 50. Taylor sold Steele 107 av 148 lbs at \$4 45. Lyman sold Webb Bros 26 av 207 lbs at

Johnson sold Steele 70 av 159 lbs at \$4 50. Holmes sold Steele 32 av 185 lbs at \$4 50.

Northcott sold Webb Bros 21 av 207 lbs a

At the Michigen Central Yards. CATTLE.

cattle at these yards, but outside of two loads were all heavy shipping cattle; some of them of very fine quality. As high as \$4 25 per hundred was offered and refused for two loads of them. There were eight loads of western cattle which found a ready market

westerns av 967 ibs at \$2 75 and 30 to Stone-house av 827 ibs at \$2 65. Wreford & Beck sold Loosemore 33 mixed westerns av 773 ibs at \$2 60; 24 to Mason av 840 lbs at \$2 50, and 5 av 744 lbs at \$2

The receipts of sheep consisted of three small lots and these were disposed of at Judson sold Fitzpatrick 31 av 90 lbs at \$4 10

There was a good supply of hogs, and a

Steele sold Webb Bros 29 av 235 lbs at \$4 50. C Roe sold Webb Bros 38 av 195 lbs at \$4 50.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 16 av 161 lbs at \$4 50 Judson sold Webb Bros 45 av 216 lbs a McCafferty sold Webb Bros 52 av 221 lbs at

Chicago.

Buffalc.

4 2024

Michigan feeders, fair to choice..... Fat bulls fair to extra....

previous waek. There were 85 loads for sale on Monday. The demand was active and the market about sleady at Saturday 8 prices, which were as 'ollows: Pigs, \$4 95; grassy to good corn-fed Yorkers, \$4 80@4 95 bulk selling at \$4 90; mediums, \$4@4 75; mixed, \$4 70@4 80; roughs, \$3 50@3 90; and stags, \$3 25@3 50. Prices were steady or Friday was dull and fully 10 cents lower Yorkers sold at \$4@4 70; medium weights \$4 20@4 50, and pigs at \$4 70@4 75.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



SUPERIOR RIDING AND WALKING CULTIVATORS Improved Buckeye Champion Cider Mills. HALL'S REVERSIBLE HAY CARRIERS FOR WOOD OR STEEL TRACK. Double and Single Harpoon Horse Hay Forks and Equipments. Illustrated Carlogues and Circulars on application.



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